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National Lam Safety Program.

UPPER AND LOWER DAMS.

Number Scs Nos. PA 487A and B) Office Kiner Being Number Crooked Creek, Number Crowford County, Pennsylvania.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT - NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

-1114-U=1-80-1-0025/



Prepared for: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers

Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Prepared by: MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

Consulting Engineers 4301 Dutch Ridge Road

Beaver, Pennsylvania 15009

410795

PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I Inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

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PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Upper and Lower Dams, Crawford County, Pennsylvania NDI No. PA 00389, PennDER No. 20-55, SCS Nos. PA 487A and B

Crooked Creek
Inspected 14 May 1980 and 26 June 1980

ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

Upper and Lower Dams, owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, are used to reduce floodwater damages in the Little Shenango River Watershed and for waterfowl habitat enhancement.

Lower Dam is classified as an "Intermediate" size - "High" hazard dam. The majority of Upper Dam is inundated prior to the pool at Lower Dam reaching the emergency spillway crest (100-year flood) level. Therefore, this report has focused on Lower Dam as the primary dam. Upper Dam is within the flood pool of Lower Dam and is considered equivalent to a secondary impoundment in this report. Both dams were found to be in good overall condition at the time of inspection.

Hydraulic/hydrologic evaluations, performed in accordance with procedures established by the Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for Phase I Inspection Reports, revealed that the spillways will pass the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without overtopping Lower Dam. A spillway design flood (SDF) equal to the PMF is required for Lower Dam. Therefore, the spillways are considered "adequate."

The inspection revealed only one deficiency which should be corrected immediately, namely, the repair of the chipped concrete on the impact basin of Upper Dam.

It is recommended that the wet areas below the right side toe of Lower Dam's embankment be visually examined in future inspections and the condition recorded.

In addition, the following operational measures are recommended to be undertaken by the owner:

- 1) Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system.
- 2) During periods of unusually heavy rain, provide around-the-clock surveillance of the dam.
- 3) When warning of a storm of major proportions is given by the National Weather Service, the owner

UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

should activate the emergency operation and warning system.

It is also recommended that the maintenance and operations be recorded and these records maintained for future reference should it become necessary.

Submitted by:

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

John A. Dziubek, P.E.

Engineering Manager-Geotechnical

Date: 26 August 1980

Approved by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

JAMES W. PECK

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

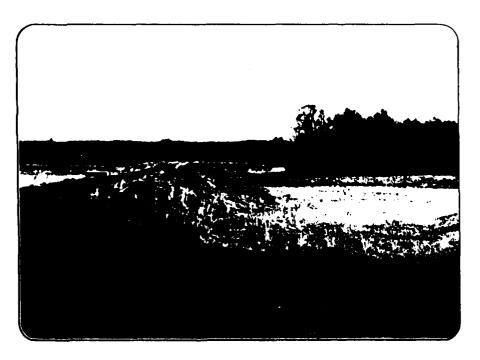
District Engineer

Date: 12 Sep 80

UPPER AND LOWER DAMS



Overall View of Lower Dam from Right End of Embankment



Overall View of Downstream Slope of Lower Dam from Right End of Embankment

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI No. PA 00389, PennDER No. 20-55, SCS Nos. PA 487A and B

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

- a. Authority The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. <u>Purpose of Inspection</u> The purpose of the inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances - Upper and Lower Dams consist of two dams in series designed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for floodwater detention and waterfowl habitat enhancement. Lower Dam is the primary structure upon which this report focuses because the majority of Upper Dam becomes inundated by backwater from Lower Dam before the emergency spillways at Lower Dam are activated. Consequently, Upper Dam was not given a separate National Dam Inventory Number. Pertinent data for Upper Dam have been included in this report.

Lower Dam consists of an earthfill embankment, a centrally located principal spillway (outlet works), and two separate emergency spillways (one at each abutment). Upper Dam consists of an earthfill embankment, a principal spillway (outlet works), and two separate emergency spillways (one at each abutment).

Lower Dam's embankment is zoned with sandy silt upstream and in the central portion. The downstream slope is constructed of more pervious silty sand. A silty clay cut-off trench was installed along the centerline of the dam. The embankment is 20 feet high and 870 feet long. The left emergency spillway is 640 feet wide at the top and

the right emergency spillway is 190 feet wide at the top. This gives a total length of the dam of 1700 feet. The top width of the embankment is 12 feet and the side slopes are both 3H:1V (Horizontal to Vertical). A drainage system consisting of a 12 inch diameter perforated asbestos cement pressure pipe was installed in a drainage fill trench in the downstream slope foundation. Outlets for these drains were provided through the side walls of the principal spillway impact basin.

The principal spillway for Lower Dam is a dropinlet structure consisting of a three-stage reinforced concrete riser connected to a 54 inch diameter reinforced concrete outlet pipe. low-level orifice is a 54 inch diameter opening with an invert elevation of 1007.0 feet Mean Sea Level (M.S.L.). A Rodney Hunt slide gate controls the volume of flow through this orifice. second stage orifices are two 5 feet wide by 3 feet high openings on each side of the riser unit in the upstream half of the riser. invert elevation of these inlets is 1010.0 feet M.S.L. The volume of flow through these inlets can be controlled by inverted Rodney Hunt slide gates (size is the same as the opening). observable portions of all three gates, except for the housing, were constructed of stainless steel. The upper-level intake consists of four concrete overflow weirs with rounded downstream edges. weirs are located on both sides of the riser unit. The crest elevation of these weirs is 1014.0 feet M.S.L. Each weir is 6.25 feet long and the vertical clearance above the weir to the soffit of the riser cap is 3.5 feet. The openings to the lowlevel orifice and the upper-level overflow weirs are protected by metal trash racks.

The 54 inch outlet conduit (Lower Dam) from the riser unit is 90 feet long and has three anti-seep collars. The pipe exits into a concrete impact basin at the downstream toe of the embankment. The outlet conduit was placed on a reinforced concrete cradle throughout the entire length.

There are two vegetated trapezoidal earth emergency spillway channels for the Lower Dam, one at each abutment. At the left abutment, the base width is 600 feet with 3H:lV side slopes. At the right abutment, the base width is 150 feet with 3H:lV side slopes. The control section elevation for both emergency spillways is 1019.4 feet M.S.L.

A remote dike is located to the right and slightly upstream of Lower Dam. This dike was installed to divert flow from Patton Run along the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad located to the right of the reservoir. The flow from this area bypasses the Lower Dam.

Upper Dam is located approximately 5000 feet upstream from Lower Dam. At the location of the principal spillway, a 116 foot long embankment was constructed to Elevation 1024.0 feet M.S.L. remaining 840 feet of the embankment was constructed to be inundated by backwater from Lower Dam at Elevation 1018.0 feet M.S.L. An existing township road embankment was used as the central portion of the dam embankment. Fill was placed on both sides and on top of this existing roadway embankment to finish at the above mentioned elevations. width of the embankment is 12 feet. The dam slopes at the principal spillway are 3H:1V and the slopes of the section of the dam that would be inundated are 5.5H:1V. Riprap was provided for both the upstream and downstream side of the section of the dam that would be inundated. drainage system was provided for this dam.

The length of Upper Dam is ill-defined because of a low area in the left abutment of the dam. According to the design plans, the left emergency spillway is 400 feet wide at the base. The emergency spillway is shown ending at a small existing knoll at the left; however, an area lower than the top of dam exists to the left of this knoll. It could not be determined whether any or part of this area would function as an emergency spillway prior to backwater from the Lower Dam inundating the area. Another emergency spillway channel is located at the right end of the reservoir. This channel has a base width of 150 feet and is separated from the dam by a pre-existing knoll 370 feet long (along the centerline of the dam). This knoll is well forested and varies in elevation from 1018 to 1021 feet M.S.L. The crest elevation of both emergency spillways is 1017.0 feet M.S.L.

The principal spillway for the Upper Dam is a drop-inlet structure with a two-stage reinforced concrete riser connected to a 54 inch diameter reinforced concrete outlet pipe. The low-level inlet on the concrete riser is a 54 inch diameter orifice. The flow through the orifice can be controlled by a 54 inch diameter Rodney Hunt slide

gate. The observable portions of this gate, except for the housing, were constructed of stainless steel. The invert elevation of this orifice is 1010.0 feet M.S.L. The upper-level intake consists of four concrete overflow weirs with rounded downstream edges. The weirs are located on both sides (right and left) of the riser unit. The crest elevation of these weirs is 1016.0 feet M.S.L. Each weir is 6.25 feet long and the vertical clearance from the crest to the soffit of the riser cap is 3.5 feet. The openings to the orifice and overflow weirs are protected by metal trash racks.

The 54 inch diameter pipe from the riser unit is 70 feet long and has two reinforced concrete antiseep collars. The pipe is supported throughout its length by a reinforced concrete cradle. The conduit exits into a concrete impact basin at the downstream toe of the embankment.

Located in the northwest corner of the reservoir area for Upper Dam is an L-shaped embankment dike. This dike was installed to protect a pre-existing cemetery. The embankment has 3H:1V side slopes and a 12 foot crest width. The top elevation was set at Elevation 1024.2 feet M.S.L. The length of the embankment is 1040 feet. A 15 inch diameter corrugated metal pipe with a flap gate at the downstream side would drain the area should it become full of water.

On the north side of the reservoir area is a roadway embankment and overpass for U.S. Route 322. A stop log structure controls the water elevation of the swampy area to the north of this embankment and a culvert through the embankment discharges into the channel which enters Upper Dam's reservoir. It appears that this area was not included by the SCS in the drainage areas for Upper and Lower Dams, but as is discussed further in Section 5, the effect of this additional drainage area is considered minimal.

b. Location - Upper and Lower Dams are located in East and West Fallowfield Townships, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. The coordinates of Lower Dam are N 41° 31.3' and W 80° 21.7' and those of Upper Dam are N 41° 32.2' and W 80° 22'. Upper and Lower Dams can be located on the USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania.

- C. Size Classification The maximum height of Lower Dam is 20 feet and the reservoir volume at the top of the dam is 7810 acre-feet. The dam is therefore in the "Intermediate" size category.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u> There are 2 homes, 1 barn, 3 garages, and 1 township road bridge located approximately 2700 feet downstream from Lower Dam. Loss of life in these structures is possible in the event of a dam failure. The dam is therefore in the "High" hazard category.
- e. Ownership Upper and Lower Dams are owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- f. <u>Purpose of Dam</u> Both Upper and Lower Dams are used for waterfowl habitat enhancement and flood prevention.
- g. Design and Construction History The dams were designed by the SCS in January through April of 1966. Revisions to the design of the dams were completed in 1971 and 1972. The design drawings were prepared in 1972. The dams were constructed by Milano Construction Company. Construction of the dams was completed in November 1973.
- h. Normal Operational Procedures The pool elevations of both Upper and Lower Dams are fluctuated throughout the year to provide for waterfowl habitat enhancement. The dams are inspected twice a year according to the operation and maintenance agreement and in accordance with standard SCS procedures for SCS dams of this type. Pennsylvania Game Commission personnel perform the routine maintenance on the dam.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a. <u>Drainage Area (square miles)</u> -

Upper Dam - 12.8 Lower Dam - 22.6

b. <u>Discharge at Dam Site (c.f.s.)</u> -

Lower Dam Total Spillway Capacity at Minimum Top of Dam (El. 1024.0 ft. M.S.L.) - Maximum Flood -

20,216 Unknown

c.	Elevation (feet above M.S.L.) ~	
	Design Top of Dam - Upper - Lower -	1018.0 1024.0
	Maximum Design Pool - Lower - Emergency Spillway Crest - Upper - Lower -	1022.6 1017.0 1019.4
	Riser Crest - Upper - Lower -	1016.0 1014.0
	Invert of Low-Level Outlet - Upper - Lower -	1010.0
	Normal Pool - Upper - Lower -	1016.0
	Exit Invert of Outlet Pipe - Upper - Lower -	1008.5
	Streambed at Toe of Dam - Upper - Lower - Maximum Tailwater -	1013.5 1004 Unknown
đ.	Reservoir (feet) -	Ulikilowi
u.	Length of Maximum Pool	
	(El. 1024.0 ft. M.S.L.) - Combined - Length of Normal Pool - Upper (El. 1016.0	13,000
	ft. M.S.L.) - Lower (El. 1014.0	5000
	ft. M.S.L.) -	4000
e.	Storage (acre-feet) -	
	Top of Dam - Combined (El. 1024.0 ft. M.S.L.) - Maximum Design Pool - Combined	7810
	(El. 1022.6 ft. M.S.L.) - Crest of Emergency Spillway - Combined	6490
	(El. 1019.4 ft. M.S.L.) - Normal Pool - Upper (El. 1016.0 ft. M.S.L.)- Lower (El. 1014.0 ft. M.S.L.)-	
f.	Reservoir Surface (acres) -	
	Top of Dam - Combined (El. 1024.0 ft.	
	M.S.L.) - Maximum Design Pool - Combined	934
	(E1. 1022.6 ft. M.S.L.) - Crest of Emergency Spillway - Combined	894
	(E1. 1019.4 ft. M.S.L.) -	770
	Normal Pool - Upper (El. 1016.0 ft. M.S.L.)-	252
	Lower (El. 1014.0 ft. M.S.L.)-	193

g. Dams -

1) Lower -	
Type -	Earthfill
Length (feet) -	1700
Height (feet) -	20
	12
Crest Width (feet) -	
Slopes - Upstream -	3H:1V
Downstream -	3H:1V
Zoning - The embankment was constr zones. Zone I consisted sandy silt (ML) and was p upstream slope and centra	primarily of placed on the all core of the
dam. Zone II consisted of (SM) and was placed in the	
slope. Zone III consiste	
clay (CL) and was placed	
off trench along the cent	
dam. (See Plate 4.)	
Cut-off - Zone III material, consi	sting of silty
clay (CL), was placed in	
trench along the centerl	
dam. The bottom width w	
at 12 feet with 2H:1V si	
stripping grade. The de	spin below
existing ground is shown	
Impervious Core - See Zoning above	
Grout Curtain -	None
Drains - The drainage system for t	
sists of a 12 inch diamet	
asbestos cement pressure	
sand and gravel drainage	
The drainage fill trench	runs the en-

runs from 370 feet left and 390 feet
right of the principal spillway to
outlets in the impact basin of the
principal spillway. The right drain
was flowing at 1 g.p.m. (See Plate
12 for details.)

2) Upper Type Earthfill
Length (feet) Approximately 2000

tire length of the dam. The drain pipe

Length (feet) - Approximately 2
Height (feet) - 5
Crest Width (feet) - 12
Slopes - Upstream - 3H:1V
Downstream - 3H:1V

The portion of the embankment constructed to El. 1018.0 ft. M.S.L. has 5.5H:lV upstream and downstream slopes.

Zoning - The dam was constructed along the centerline of an existing township road embankment. This existing road embankment was incorporated into the fill as the central portion. Zone I material consisting of a sandy clay (CL) was placed on both sides and above the road embankment. A small layer of Zone II material was placed at the base of the downstream slope. Zone II type material consisted primarily of gravelly sand (SM). (See Plate 10 for details.)

Cut-off - None
Impervious Core - None
Grout Curtain - None
Drains - None, however, the Zone II fill described above was reported as "moderately permeable" in the soil mechanics laboratory report. Thus the intention might have been for this layer to function as a drainage blanket. However, its effectiveness is doubtful because the sieve analysis showed 16 percent fine material.

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel - None

i. Spillways (Emergency Spillways) -

Lower Dam -

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At Left Abutment Type - Vegetated trapezoidal earth channel 400 Length (feet) -Base Width Perpendicular to Flow (feet) -600 3H:1V Side Slopes - Left -3H:1V Right -1019.4 Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -Downstream Channel - Flows would pass through a well vegetated area, through a wooded area, and into the downstream channel from the principal spillway.

At Right Abutment

Type - Vegetated trapezoidal earth channel
Length (feet) - 625
Base Width Perpendicular to Flow (feet) - 150
Side Slopes - Left - 3H:1V
Right - 3H:1V

Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1019.4

Gates - None

Downstream Channel - Flow would pass through a grassy area, enter a remaining portion of the original stream channel, and then join with the channel from the principal spillway.

Upper Dam -

At Left Abutment Type - Vegetated trapezoidal earth channel Length (feet) -12 Base Width Perpendicular to Flow (feet) -400 Side Slopes - Left -3H:1V 6H:lV Right -Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -1017.0 Gates -None Downstream Channel - Flow would pass through a well vegetated area and into the downstream channel from the

principal spillway.

At Right Abutment
Type - Vegetated

Type - Vegetated trapezoidal earth channel
Length (feet) - 12
Base Width Perpendicular to Flow (feet) - 150
Side Slopes - Left - 3H:1V
Right - 3H:1V
Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1017.0
Gates - None
Downstream Channel - Flow would pass through a wooded area and into a swamp downstream.

j. Regulatory Outlets (Principal Spillway) -

Lower Dam -

Same and the second second

Type - Three-stage inlet riser and 54 inch reinforced concrete outlet pipe

Low-Level Orifice
Invert Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1007.0

Opening Diameter (inches) - 54

Gate - 54 inch diameter Rodney Hunt slide gate

Second-Stage Orifices²
Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1010.0

Orifice Size - 5 feet wide by 3 feet high

Two orifices, one on each side of the riser.

Gates - Two 5 foot wide by 3 foot high Rodney Hunt slide gates installed inverted for pool elevation control. Third-Stage Overflow Weir -Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -1014.0 Length (feet)3 -6.25 Vertical Clearance (feet) -3.5 Outlet Pipe - A 54 inch (inner diameter) reinforced concrete pressure pipe supported on a concrete cradle. Three reinforced concrete anti-seep collars were provided on approximately 23 foot centers. Riser Floor Invert Elevation (Outlet Conduit Entrance Invert - feet M.S.L.) -1006.0 Outlet Conduit Exit Invert Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -1005.5 1005.5 Tailwater Sill Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -Downstream Channel - Sixteen feet base width with 3H: 1V side slopes. The first 20 feet downstream is riprapped. The remainder of the channel is not riprapped. The channel is straight in plan to original streambed channel.

Upper Dam -

Type - Two-stage inlet riser and 54 inch reinforced concrete outlet pipe Low-Level Orifice -Invert Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -1010.0 Opening Diameter (inches) -Gate - 54 inch diameter Rodney Hunt slide gate Second Stage Overflow Weir -Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -1016.0 Length (feet)4 -6.25 3.5 Vertical Clearance (feet) -Outlet Conduit - A 54 inch (inner diameter) reinforced concrete pressure pipe supported on a concrete cradle. Two reinforced concrete anti-seep collars were provided on approximately 20 foot centers. Riser Floor Invert Elevation (Outlet Conduit Entrance Invert - feet M.S.L.) -1009.0 Outlet Conduit Exit Invert Elevation (feet M.S.L.) -1008.5

³Four chambers, each 6.25 feet long, are located on the riser (two on each side).

⁴Four chambers, each 6.25 feet long, are located on the riser (two on each side).

Tailwater Sill Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1008.5

Downstream Channel - Twelve feet base width with
3H:lV side slopes. The first
20 feet downstream is riprapped.
The channel is straight in plan
for the first 30 feet then
curves to the right.

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

Upper and Lower Dams were designed for flood prevention and waterfowl habitat enhancement. They are two of eight proposed floodwater retarding dams in the Little Shenango River Watershed intended to reduce flood damages in the basin. They were designed to retard the 100-year frequency storm without any discharge occurring in the emergency spillway.

Upper and Lower Dams were designed by the SCS according to their standard procedures for structures of this type. Design data reviewed for this report included the following:

- 1) SCS Drawing Nos. PA 487A-P and B-P, "Little Shenango River Watershed, Multiple Purpose Dam PA 487A and B, Crawford and Mercer Counties, Pennsylvania, 43 sheets, 1972 ("as built" plans).
- 2) Design Report, "PA 487A and B, Little Shenango Watershed," Design Criteria, SCS, (copy in Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources' [PennDER] File No. 20-55), 1966.
- 3) Design Report, "Little Shenango River, PA 487A and B (revisions)," (copy in PennDER File No. 20-55), 1971.
- 4) "Little Shenango River Watershed, Work Plan," Crawford and Mercer Counties, Pennsylvania, 1963.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

The construction of Upper and Lower Dams was performed by Milano Construction Company. The construction was completed in November 1973.

2.3 OPERATION

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The operation of Upper and Lower Dams is the responsibility of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. No formal operation procedures or records are presently maintained. Historically, the reservoir level is fluctuated throughout the year to provide for waterfowl habitat enhancement.

2.4 EVALUATION

- a. Availability The information reviewed is readily available from the SCS office in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and PennDER's File No. 20-55.
- b. Adequacy The information available is adequate for a Phase I inspection of these dams.
- c. <u>Validity</u> There is no reason at the present time to question the validity of the available information.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General The visual inspections were performed on 14 May and 26 June 1980. There were no unusual weather conditions experienced during either inspection. Some heavy rainfall had occurred prior to the 14 May 1980 inspection date. The dams and appurtenant structures were found to be in good condition at the times of inspection. Noteworthy observations made during the visual inspections are described in the following paragraphs. The complete visual inspection checklist, field sketches, top of dam profiles, and typical cross-sections are presented in Appendix A.
- b. Dam The only observed, notable feature was some ponded water downstream from the toe of the right side of Lower Dam's embankment. This is felt to be the result of poor surficial drainage; however, it coincides with the location of the backfilled old streambed channel.
- c. Appurtenant Structures These structures were in good condition except for some chipped concrete (probably the result of vandalism) on the impact basin for Upper Dam.
- d. Reservoir Area No problems were observed in the reservoir areas.
- e. Downstream Channel Two houses, one barn, three garages, and one township road bridge are located approximately 2700 feet downstream of the Lower Dam. Upper and Lower Dams were built as part of the Little Shenango River Watershed plan to reduce floodwater damages primarily in Greenville, Pennsylvania.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

The dams and appurtenances are inspected twice a year according to the operation and maintenance agreement for these dams (Standard SCS procedures).

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAMS

Routine maintenance is performed periodically by Pennsylvania Game Commission personnel on an as-needed basis (usually when the inspections determine maintenance is necessary or when during other routine visits to the dam, required maintenance is observed).

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

The gates are operated several times a year as part of the normal operating procedures for maintaining the reservoir at different levels for waterfowl enhancement. Maintenance of these facilities is performed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

There are no warning procedures to be followed in the event of an impending dam failure. An emergency warning procedure should be developed.

4.5 EVALUATION OF OPERATIONAL ADEQUACY

The condition and maintenance of the dams are considered good; however, it is recommended that formal records of the maintenance and gate operation be kept.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

a. Design Data - Hydraulic and hydrologic design calculations for Upper and Lower Dams were obtained from the SCS design report for these dams. Lower Dam was designed to retard the 100-year flood without discharge occurring in the emergency spillways. Upper Dam was designed to maintain a pool for waterfowl habitat enhancement. When the reservoir level of Lower Dam rises to near the crest of the emergency spillways, Upper Dam is designed to be totally inundated. As such, the acting flood control structure during periods of high flows is Lower Dam.

The design high water and top of dam elevations were determined by routing the emergency spillways and freeboard hydrographs developed by the SCS through the reservoir. Both hydrographs were based on a storm duration of 6 hours. The freeboard hydrograph developed by the SCS is essentially equal to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). A summary of the rainfall and hydrograph data used in the design of the dam is included in Appendix D.

When the SCS prepared its watershed plan for the Little Shenango Watershed in 1963, construction of an additional dam (SCS No. PA 497) above Upper and Lower Dams was planned. This dam was to be located in approximately the same area that U.S. Route 322 crosses the watershed. With this dam in place, the uncontrolled drainage area above Upper and Lower Dams was 16.5 square miles. However, plans to build this additional dam were never implemented and, according to SCS personnel, there are no future plans to construct this dam. area calculations for Upper and Lower Dams were not appropriately revised. As a result, the drainage area used in the design of these dams is not correct; the correct drainage area is approximately 22.6 square miles. The affects of this increase in drainage area are discussed in the following sections.

b. Experience Data - The emergency spillways of Lower Dam have reportedly never been activated. No records of maximum pool levels are available.

- c. <u>Visual Observations</u> No conditions were observed during the visual inspection which would indicate that the dams and appurtenances could not perform satisfactorily during a flood event.
- d. Overtopping Potential Lower Dam is an "Intermediate" size -"High" hazard dam requiring evaluations for a spillway design flood (SDF) equal to the PMF. As was discussed in Section 5.1.a., Lower Dam was designed based on a freeboard hydrograph equal to the PMF. However, it was designed assuming that the uncontrolled drainage area above the dam would be decreased by the construction of an additional dam (SCS No. PA 497) in the upstream reaches of the watershed.

In order to determine if the dam can pass the required SDF with the added drainage area, the hydraulic capacity of the dam, reservoir, and spillways was reassessed by utilizing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Hydrograph Package, HEC-1 DB. The hydrologic characteristics of the watershed, specifically, the Snyder's unit hydrograph parameters, were obtained from a regionalized analysis conducted by the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The watershed was divided into five separate subbasins in order to accurately a mulate the hydrologic and hydraulic responses of the watershed (see Appendix D).

This analysis indicated that, even with the additional drainage area, Lower Dam is capable of passing the PMF without overtopping the dam.

e. Spillway Adequacy - As outlined above, Lower Dam is capable of passing the PMF without overtopping the dam. Therefore, the spillways are considered to be "adequate."

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. Visual Observations No evidence of embankment distress or instability was observed during the inspections. Moisture observed below the right downstream toe of Lower Dam is considered to be the result of poor surficial drainage. However, this area coincides with the location of the former streambed channel and should be visually examined in future inspections.
- Design and Construction Data Calculations of embankment slope and foundation stability were not available for review. However, a summary report from the SCS Soil Mechanics Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska, dated 21 and 24 January 1966, presented the results of the laboratory soil testing program and slope stability analyses. Laboratory stability charts were used for the estimation of the factor of safety for a 15 foot high dam (SCS Site No. 487A or the Lower Dam). (Note: the maximum section of the dam is 20 feet.) Total stress shear strength parameters of $\emptyset = 29^{\circ}$ and c = 300pounds per square foot (p.s.f.) [sandy silt (ML) material) were used for the embankment. A six foot layer of alluvial silt (ML) was used for the foundation with estimated parameters of $\emptyset = 10^{\circ}$ and c = 250 p.s.f.

The stability charts indicated that a 3H:1V upstream slope under full drawdown conditions would have a factor of safety of 1.60 and a factor of safety of 1.74 for a 3H:1V downstream slope with a drain at c/b = 0.5 (or at a distance of 0.5 times the base length of the downstream slope downstream from the vertical plane of the downstream edge of the crest of the dam). According to the "as built" plans, the drain was placed slightly upstream of this point and the embankment is higher than the anticipated 15 feet. It is estimated that these changes do not significantly affect the factor of safety from those reported. Based upon the above estimations for Lower Dam, it is concluded that for Upper Dam, with similar materials and a lower embankment than Lower Dam, the factors of safety should be greater than Lower Dam.

Based upon the above information, coupled with the visual inspection, it is concluded that further

- stability assessments of the embankments are not necessary.
- c. Operating Records Nothing in the available operating information indicates cause for concern relative to the structural stability of the dams.
- d. <u>Post-Construction Changes</u> No changes adversely affecting the structural stability of the dams have been performed.
- e. Seismic Stability The dams are located in Seismic Zone l of the "Seismic Zone Map of the Contiguous United States," Figure l, page D-30, "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams." This is a zone of minor seismic activity. Therefore, further consideration of the seismic stability is not warranted.

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7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

- a. Safety The dams and their appurtenant structures were found to be in good overall condition at the time of inspection. Lower Dam is an "Intermediate" size "High" hazard dam requiring evaluation for an SDF equivalent to the PMF. As discussed in Section 5, the spillways and reservoir were determined to be of sufficient size to safely pass the SDF without overtopping the dam. The spillways are therefore considered to be "adequate."
- b. Adequacy of Information The information available is considered to be adequate for a Phase I Inspection Report.
- c. <u>Urgency</u> No urgent remedial work is required. The owners of the dams should immediately undertake the minor repair item described in paragraph 7.2.
- d. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation No conditions were observed during the inspection of these dams which would warrant additional evaluation at this time.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

The inspection revealed only one deficiency which should be corrected immediately, namely, the repair of the chipped concrete on the impact basin of Upper Dam.

It is recommended that the wet areas below the right side toe of Lower Dam's embankment be visually examined in future inspections and the condition recorded.

In addition, the following operational measures are recommended to be undertaken by the owner:

- Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system.
- 2) During periods of unusually heavy rain, provide around-the-clock surveillance of the dam.
- 3) When warning of a storm of major proportions is given by the National Weather Service, the

owner should activate the emergency operation and warning system.

It is also recommended that the maintenance and operations be recorded and these records maintained for future reference should it become necessary.

APPENDIX A

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST, FIELD SKETCH, TOP OF DAM PROFILE, AND TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION

Phase 1 Visual Inspection Check List

NDI # PA 00389 PennDER # 20-55 SCS # PA 487 A and B Date of Inspection 14 May 1980 Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection by 1980 Lower Dam (26 June 1980) Upper Dam (26 June 1980)		County Crawlord State In Coordinate Sunny Sunny Tel 1011.9 ft. 1016.1 ft.	Long. W 80°21.7' Upper Dam Coordinates Lat. N 41°32.2' Long. W 80°22.0' Temperature 50° F. Temperature 80° F. 1005.7 ft. 1013.5 ft.
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. 14 Ma

George Palahunik, Waterfowl Assistant Manager, Pennsylvania Game Commission Field Review - 10 June 1980: John A. Dziubek James G. Ulinski Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.: James G. Ulinski Wayne D. Lasch Clifford E. Guindon James G. Ulinski Wayne D. Lasch Terry S. Hawk 26 June 1980 14 May 1980

James G. Ulinski Recorder

CONCRETE/MASONNY DAMS - Not Applicable

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

LEAKAGE

STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT JUNCTIONS

DRAINS

WATER PASSAGES

FOUNDATION

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not Applicable

	DNOTHAGINED COME OF SAME THESE	REMARKS OR RECORDENDATIONS	
DAMS		OBSERVATIONS	
IPPER AND LOWER	NDI # PA 00389	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES

STRUCTURAL CRACKING

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT

MONOLITH JOINTS

CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

W. . . .

EMBANKMENT - LOWER DAM

Name of Dam UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

SURFACE CRACKS

None observed

UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE

None observed

None observed

SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES

EMBANKMENT - LOWER DAM

Name of Dam UPPER AND LOWER DAMS
NDI # PA 00389

OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST

No problems were observed.

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

RIPRAP FAILURES

The upstream slope is protected with riprap; no problems were observed.

EMBANKMENT - LOWER DAM

The state of the

Name of Dam UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

AND DAM

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS spillway has several animal burrows; how-ever, these do not present a problem. The right abutment of the right emergency OBSERVATIONS JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE

ficial drainage; however, it does coincide with the location of the original streamthe dam on the right side. This area is considered to be the result of poor sur-A wet area was observed below the toe of bed.

This area should be visually examined in future inspections and the condition recorded.

STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER

None

DRAINS

The right drain was flowing with a minor amount (approximately 1 g.p.m.) of flow. No problems were observed.

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

EMBANKMENT - UPPER DAM

The Control of the Control

Name of Dam UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF OBSERVATIONS

SURFACE CRACKS

None observed

UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE

None observed

SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES

None observed

-

A-8

Name of Dam UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST

No problems were observed.

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

RIPRAP FAILURES

The upstream slope of the embankment at the location of the principal spillway is protected with riprap. The embankment to the right of the principal spillway is protected on both the upstream and downstream faces. No problems were observed.

EMBANKMENT - UPPER DAM

Name of Dam UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	•
OBSERVATIONS	No problems were observed.
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM

None observed None STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE

DRAINS

None

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY - LOWER DAM

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	The inside condition of the conduit could not be examined because of the volume of water discharging from the conduit.	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	The intake structure was in good condition; no problems were observed.	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	The outlet structure was in good condition; no problems were observed.	
OUTLET CHANNEL	Some minor erosion has occurred down-	This erosion is not considered

should be observed in the future to determine if riprap will bea significant problem. come necessary. according to the requirements for water-fowl enhancement. The gates are operated sides of the riser unit were installed on the left and one on the right side of the riser unit) 60 in. by 36 in. slide gates on the upstream half of the riser unit. The two gates on the one 54 in. diameter gate on the front inverted in order to control the pool There are 3 gates on this structure, side of the riser unit and two (one stream of the impact basin. EMERGENCY GATE

several times a year and no problems were

opserved.

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY - UPPER DAM

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

F The outlet conduit was submerged by back water from Lower Dam's pool and could

CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT

not be examined.

INTAKE STRUCTURE

No problems were observed.

OUTLET STRUCTURE

These areas of the concrete should be repaired. Some minor areas were observed where the concrete was chipped, This is apparently the result of vandalism.

OUTLET CHANNEL

No problems observed

EMERGENCY GATE

The 54 in. diameter gate is operated several times a year. No problems were observed.

EMERGENCY SPILLWAYS - LOWER DAM

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTROL SECTION

No problems observed

APPROACH CHANNEL

No problems observed

DISCHARGE CHANNEL

No problems observed

BRIDGE AND PIERS

, None

EMERGENCY SPILLWAYS - UPPER SPILLWAY

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OD	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATION
CONTROL SECTION	No problems observed	erved	
APPROACH CHANNEL	No problems observed	erved	

No problems observed DISCHARGE CHANNEL

None

BRIDGE AND PIERS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

GATED SPILLWAY - Not Applicable

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS
NDI # PA 00389

OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

CONCRETE SILL

APPROACH CHANNEL

DISCHARGE CHANNEL

BRIDGE AND PIERS

GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT

None
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DAMS	
AND LOWER	
AND	
UPPER	6
Dam:	0038
of	# PA
Name	NDI

VISUAL EXAMINATION	OBSERVATIONS	KEMAINS OK KECOMBENDALLOR
MONUMENTATION/SURVEYS		

OBSERVATION WELLS

WEIRS

PIEZOMETERS

OTHER

RESERVOIR - LOWER DAM

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS
NDI # PA 00389

OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

A railroad embankment forms the right side of the reservoir and farmland with undulating glacial moraines are located to the left. The entire region is relatively flat.

SLOPES

SEDIMENTATION

The owners' representative indicated that sedimentation is not a problem.

RESERVOIR - UPPER DAM

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

SLOPES

The area is flat with some glacial moraines to the left of the reservoir and a railroad embank-ment to the right. OBSERVATIONS VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

SEDIMENTATION

The owners' representative indicated that sedimentation is not a problem.

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL - LOWER DAM

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS

NDI # PA 00389

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)

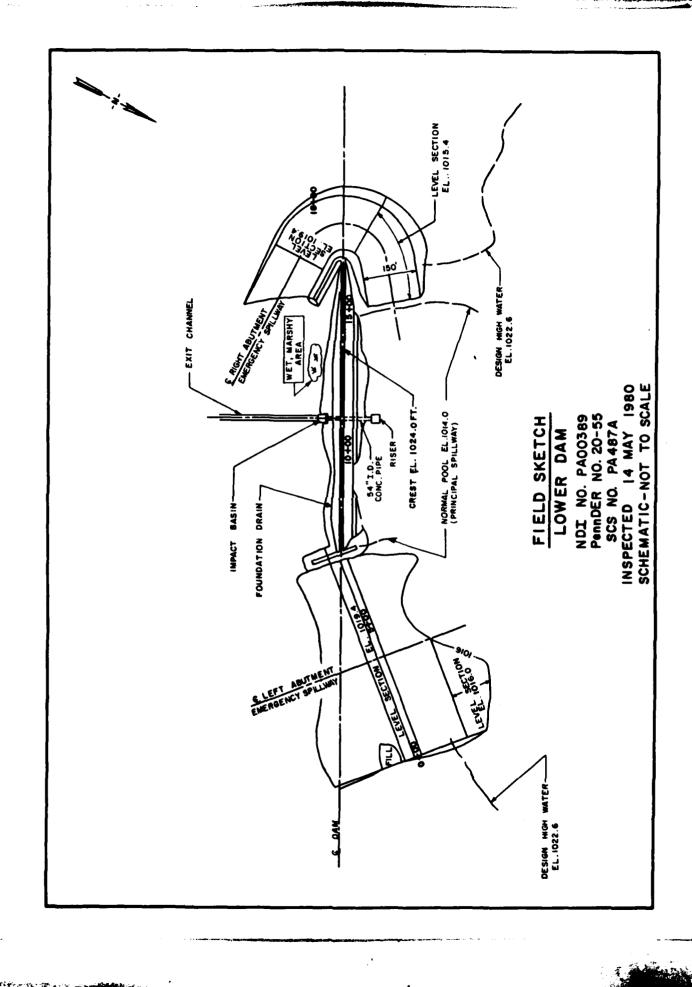
The downstream channel is free of obstructions and debris.

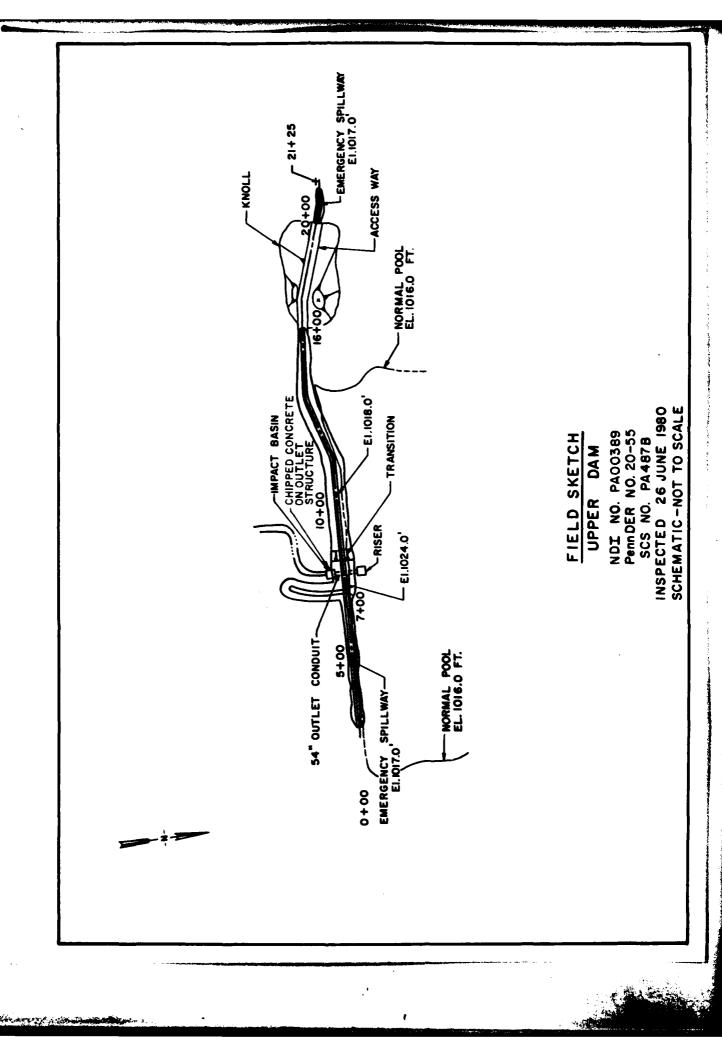
SLOPES

The side slopes of the channel are relatively flat. The slope of the channel is mild.

APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION

This project was part of the Little Shenango River Watershed plan to reduce floodwater damages primarily in Greenville, PA. There are 2 houses, 3 garages, 1 barn, and one bridge which are located approximately 2700 ft. downstream from the dam on the upstream side of a township road.





MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. LOWER DAM THE BAKER ENGINEERS TOP OF DAM PROFILE 30 July 1980 Box 280 TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION Beaver, Pa. 15009 DATES OF INSPECTION - 14 May 1980 and 26 June 1980 TOP OF DAM PROFILE Minimum Crest EL= 1024.0 Ft.7 1030 ELEVATION (F+.) 1020 Spillway crest, El. 1019.4 Ft SPILLWAY CREST, EL. 1019.4 34. 1010 5+00 12+00 16+00 20+00 4+00-STATION (Ft.) CROSS SECTION AT STA. 11 +02 - El. 1024:4 Ft. Average Slope 3H:1V7 Intake Riser -1020 - Arciage Slope 3 H: 14 ELEVATION (Ft.) 1010

1000 0+80 1+20 0+42 1+60 2+00 STATION (F+.)

El. 1005.2 Ft. .

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

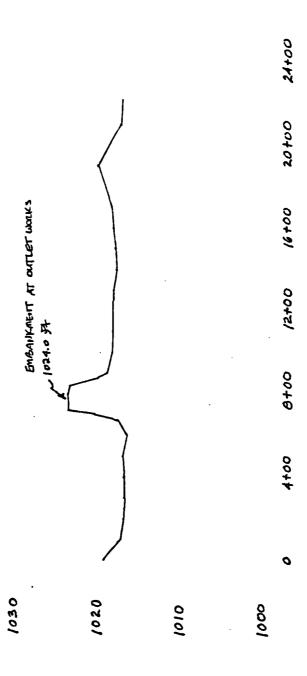
THE BAKER ENGINEERS

30 July 1980
Box 280
Beaver, Pa. 15009

UPPER DAM

TOP OF DAM PROFILE

DATES OF INSPECTION - 14 May 1980 and 26 June 1980



APPENDIX B

ENGINEERING DATA CHECK LIST

ENGINEERING DATA CHECK LIST

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS NDI # PA 00389

ITEM

See Plates 3 (Lower Dam) and 9 (Upper Dam) of this report.

PLAN OF DAM

See Plate 1.

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

The dams were designed by the SCS. Construction of the dams by Milano Construction Company was completed in November 1973.

TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

See Plates 4, 5, and 6 (Lower Dam); 10, 11, and 13 (Upper Dam).

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA

These computations Design computations from the SCS design report (plus revisions) for SCS # PA 487 A and B were reviewed for this report. are summarized in Section 5 and Appendix D.

> PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY OUTLETS - PLAN

See Plates 3 (Lower Dam) and 9 (Upper Dam)

CONSTRAINTS - DETAILS

See Plates 6, 7, and 8 (Lower Dam); 13, 14, and 15 (Upper Dam)

- DISCHARGE RATINGS

Discharge ratings were included in the SCS design report for this dam and are summarized in Appendix D.

RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

None available

UPPER AND LOWER DAMS Name of Dam:

NDI # PA 00389

REMARKS

DESIGN REPORTS ITEM

The SCS design reports (and revisions) for SCS # PA 487 A and B are available from the Harrisburg, PA SCS office and PennDER

File # 20-55.

GEOLOGY REPORTS

detailed report of the site geology, see the SCS design The regional geology is summarized in Appendix F. folder for these dams.

HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DESIGN COMPUTATIONS SEEPAGE STUDIES DAM STABILITY

These analyses are contained in the SCS design folder for these dams.

> MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY

The results of the foundation and borrow excavation borings, test pits, and tests are contained on the design drawings and design folder for these dams.

FIELD

An. "as built" survey was performed to prepare the "as built" plans.

BORROW SOURCES

POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM

of the embankments was taken from the necessary excavation of the emergency spillways. It is not certain whether additional The majority of the borrow material used for the construction the emergency spillways. borrow was required.

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS NDI # PA 00389

ITEM

MONITORING SYSTEMS

None

REMARKS

MODIFICATIONS

None

HIGH POOL RECORDS

None available

POST-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS

The dams are inspected twice a year according to standard procedures for SCS dams of this type.

PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS

None

MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

Maintenance and operation records are kept in accordance with the operation and maintenance agreement. These records consist of the twice a year inspection reports.

Name of Dam: UPPER AND LOWER DAMS NDI # PA 00389

A P

See Plates 3 (Lower Dam) and 9 (Upper Dam). REMARKS ITEM (EMERGENCY) SPILLWAY PLAN

SECTIONS and DETAILS

See Plates 5 (Lower Dam) and 11 (Upper Dam).

OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS

Plates 6 and 7 (Lower Dam) and 13 and 14 (Upper Dam) shows the location of the Rodney Hunt gates for these dams. Construction notes are provided on Sheet 26 of 43 of the "as built" plans.

CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA LOWER DAM

DRAINAGE A	AREA CHARACTERISTICS:	22.6 sq.mi. (primarily rural and
		agricultural land)
		AGE CAPACITY): 1014.0 ft. M.S.L.
(PRINCIPA	AL SPILLWAY)	(850 acft.)
ELEVATION	TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOR	L (STORAGE CAPACITY): 1024.0 ft. M.S.L.
		(7810 acft.)
ELEVATION	MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL:	1022.6 ft. M.S.L.
ELEVATION	TOP DAM: 1024.0 ft.	M.S.L.
SPILLWAY:	Emergency spillways o	n left and right abutments
a.	Crest Elevation 101	
b.	Type Vegetated earth	
c.	Bottom Width of Channe	l Left spillway - 600 ft.
đ.	Tought of Caillean No	Right spillway - 150 ft.
u.	Left spillway - 400 f	ng Centerline (Parallel to Flow) t Right spillway - 625 ft.
e.	Location Spillover L	eft abutment and right abutment
f.	Number and Type of Ga-	tes None
OUTLET WOR	RKS: <u>Drop-inlet concre</u>	te riser and outlet conduit (principal spillway)
a.	Type 54 in diameter	reinforced concrete pipe
b.	Location Approximatel	y 990 it. from left abutment
c.	Entrance Inverts 1014	.0 ft. M.S.L. (overflow weir)
đ.	Exit Inverts 1005.5 f	
e.	Emergency Drawdown Fac	cilities 1) 54 in. dia. slide gate at
		El. 1007 ft. M.S.L. on up-
***************************************	DOLOGICAL CACOC. No	stream side of concrete riser. 2) Two 5 ft. long by 3 ft.
HYDROMETEC	OROLOGICAL GAGES: No	wide inverted slide gates,
a.	Type	invert El. 1010.0 ft. M.S.L.
	Location	
	Records	
•		
MAXIMUM NO	ON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE	No records available

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPHS

DETAILED PHOTOGRAPH DESCRIPTIONS

- Overall View of Dam
 - Top Photo Overall View of Lower Dam from Right End of Embankment
 - Bottom Photo Overall View of Downstream Slope of Lower (OV-B) Dam from Right End of Embankment

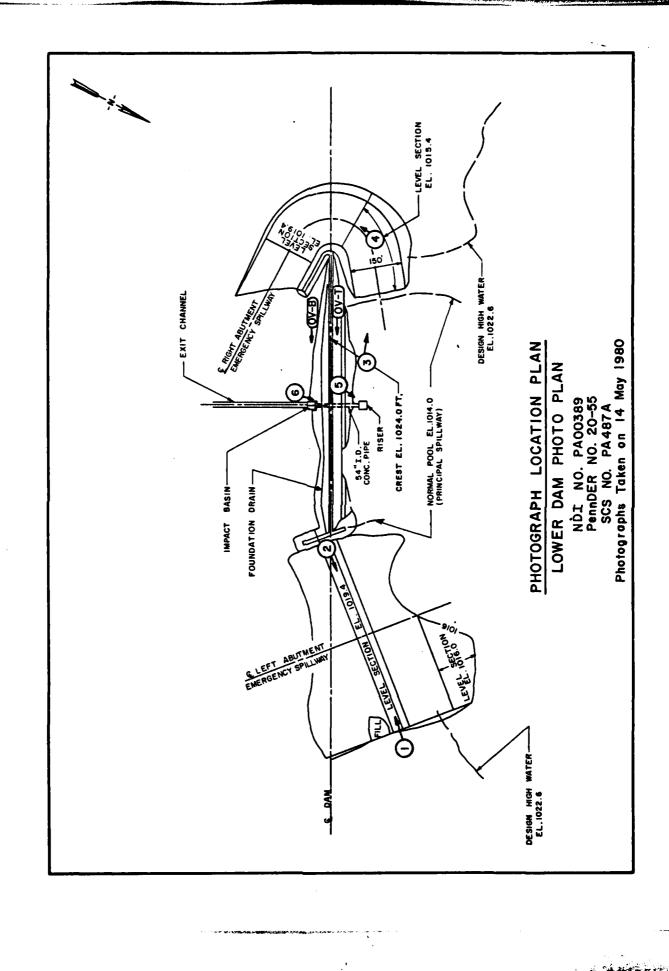
Photograph Location Plans

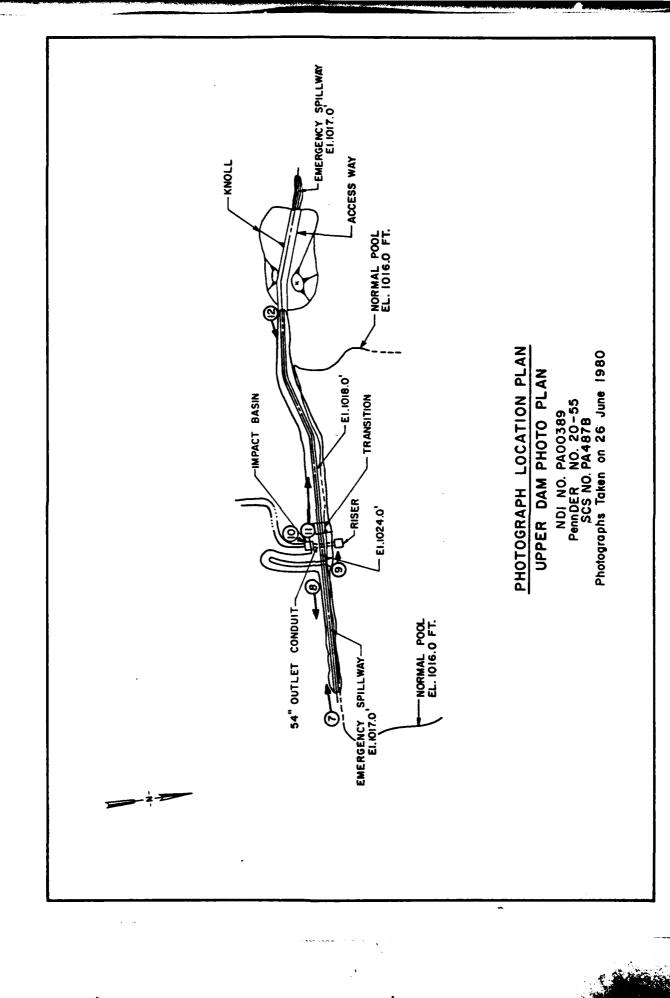
- Photo 1 Overall View of Lower Dam and Left Emergency Spillway from Left Abutment (Parking Lot)
- Photo 2 View across Left Emergency Spillway of Lower Dam Looking at Left Abutment
- Photo 3 View of Entrance to Right Emergency Spillway of Lower Dam
- Photo 4 View from Entrance to Right Emergency Spillway of Lower Dam Looking Downstream
- Photo 5 View of Intake of Principal Spillway of Lower Dam
- Photo 6 View of Outlet Structure of Principal Spillway of Lower Dam
- Photo 7 View of Emergency Spillway of Upper Dam Looking toward Dam
- Photo 8 View of Emergency Spillway of Upper Dam Looking toward Left Abutment
- Photo 9 View of Intake Structure of Principal Spillway of Upper Dam
- Photo 10 View of Outlet Structure of Principal Spillway of Upper Dam
- Photo 11 View of Embankment of Upper Dam from Principal Spillway Location
- Photo 12 View of Embankment of Upper Dam from Right End of Embankment (Note: Near the insitu small knoll)
- Photo 13 View of Upstream Face of Road Embankment (Route 322) in Upstream Portion of Watershed

Photo 14 - View of Downstream End of Culvert under Route 322

Note: Photographs 7 through 12 were taken on 26 June 1980. All other photographs were taken on 14 May 1980.

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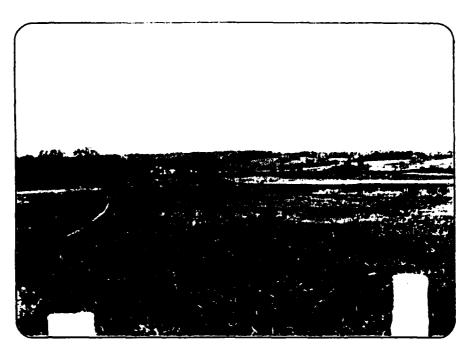


PHOTO 1. Overall View of Lower Dam and Left Emergency Spillway from Left Abutment (Parking Lot)



PHOTO 2. View across Left Emergency Spillway of Lower Dam Looking at Left Abutment

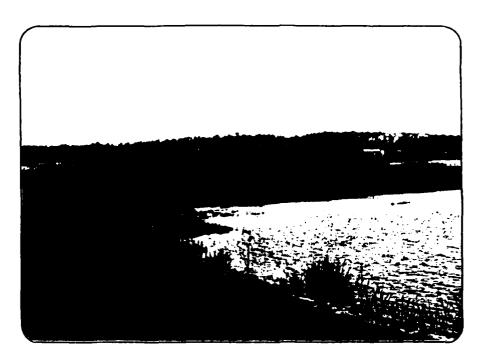


PHOTO 3. View of Entrance to Right Emergency Spillway of Lower Dam

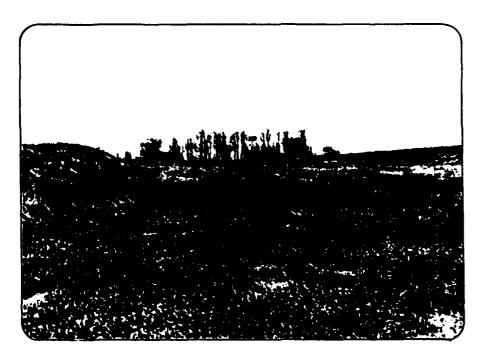


PHOTO 4. View from Entrance to Right Emergency Spillway of Lower Dam Looking Downstream

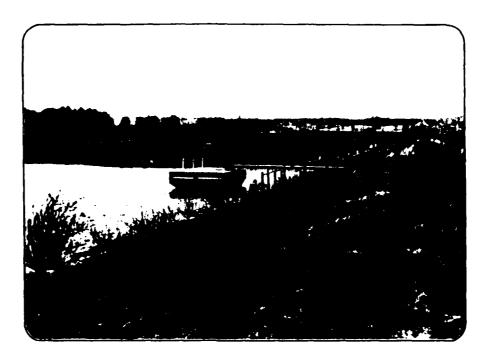


PHOTO 5. View of Intake of Principal Spillway of Lower Dam

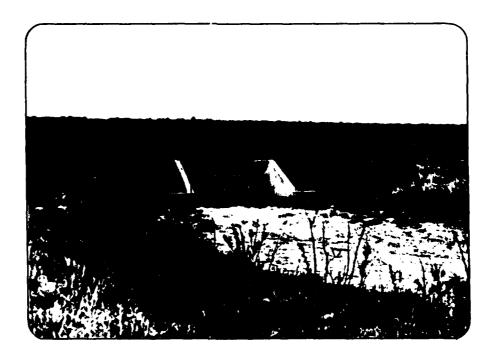


PHOTO 6. View of Outlet Structure of Principal Spillway of Lower Dam



PHOTO 7. View of Emergency Spillway of Upper Dam Looking toward Dam

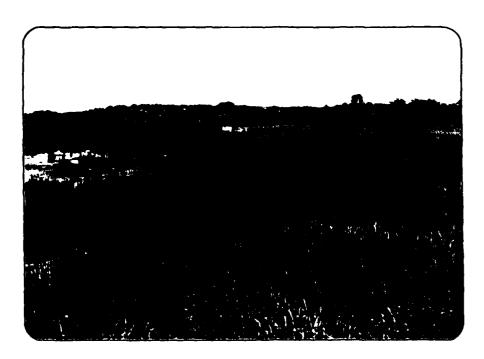


PHOTO 8. View of Emergency Spillway of Upper Dam Looking toward Left Abutment

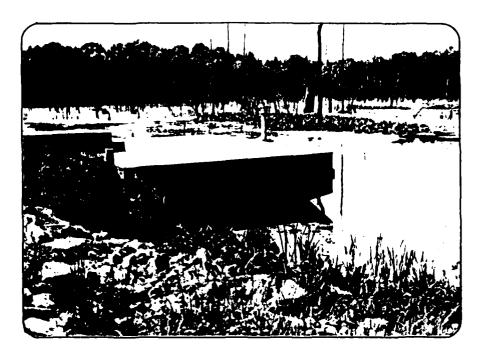


PHOTO 9. View of Intake Structure at Principal Spillway of Upper Dam

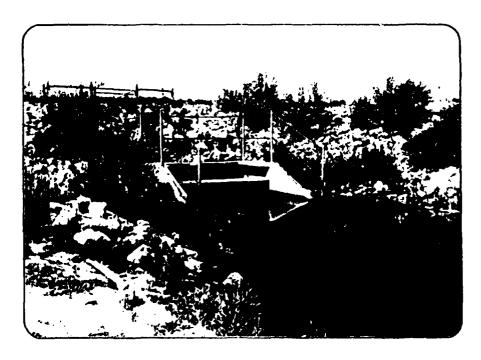


PHOTO 10. View of Outlet Structure of Principal Spillway of Upper Dam



PHOTO 11. View of Embankment of Upper Dam from Principal Spillway



PHOTO 12. View of Embankment of Upper Dam from Right End of Embankment



PHOTO 13. View of Upstream Face of Road Embankment (Route 322) in Upstream Portion of Watershed

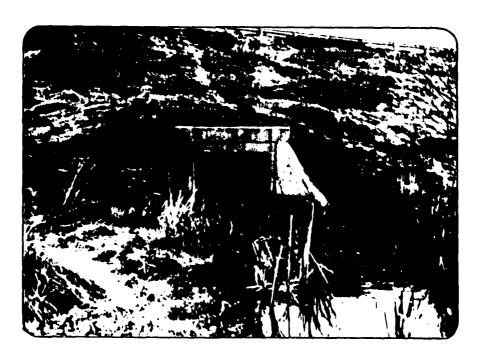


PHOTO 14. View of Downstream End of Culvert under Route 322

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009
 Subject
 UPFER AND LOWER DANS
 S.O. No.

 HYDROLDGIC AND - IDFAULIC Sheet No.
 of

 DATA
 Drawing No.

 Computed by LAD Checked by
 Date 3/1/30

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Hydrology and Hydroulic Data Base	1
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Stage Storage Information	11
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1

PREFACE

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

The hydrologic determinations presented in this Phase I Inspection Report are based on the use of a Snyder's unit hydrograph developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Due to the limited number of gaging stations available in this hydrologic region and the wide variations of watershed slopes, the Snyder's coefficients may yield results of limited accuracy for this watershed. As directed however, a further refinement of these coefficients is beyond the scope of this Phase I Investigation.

In addition, the conclusions presented pertain to present conditions, and the effect of future development on the hydrology has not been considered.

HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS DATA BASE

NAME 0	F	DAM:		PPER	AND	LOWER	DAMS		
PROBAB	LE	MAXI	MUM	PREC	IPIT	ATION	(PMP) =	23.3	INCHES/24 HOURS (1)

STATION	1	2	3	4	5
Station Description (Total drainage basin divided	Subbasin 1	Subbasin 2	Subbasin 3	Subbasin 4	Subbasin !
Drainage Area (square miles)	7.43	2.36	3.48	2.09	7.24
Cumulative Drainage Area (square miles)	22.6				
Adjustment of PMF (for Drainage Area (%)	Zone 2				
6 Hours	117	(Zone and PMF	adjustment identi	cal for all subba	sins)
12 Hours	127		•		•
24 Hours 48 Hours	141				
72 Hours	151				
Snyder Hydrograph Parameters					
Zone (3)	27	(Zone, C _p , and	Ct identical for	all subbasins)	
c _p /c _t (4)	0.40/2.7				
L (miles) (5)	6.02	3.50	4.32	2.94	5.80
L _{ca} (miles) ⁽⁵⁾	3.52	1.93	2.42	1.53	2.80
$t_p = C_t (L \cdot L_{ca})^{0.3} \text{ (hours)}$	6.75	4.79	5.46	4.24	6.23
Spillway Data Crest Length (ft) Freeboard (ft) Discharge Coefficient Exponent	(Spillway ratio	ng curve shown on a	sheet 10)		

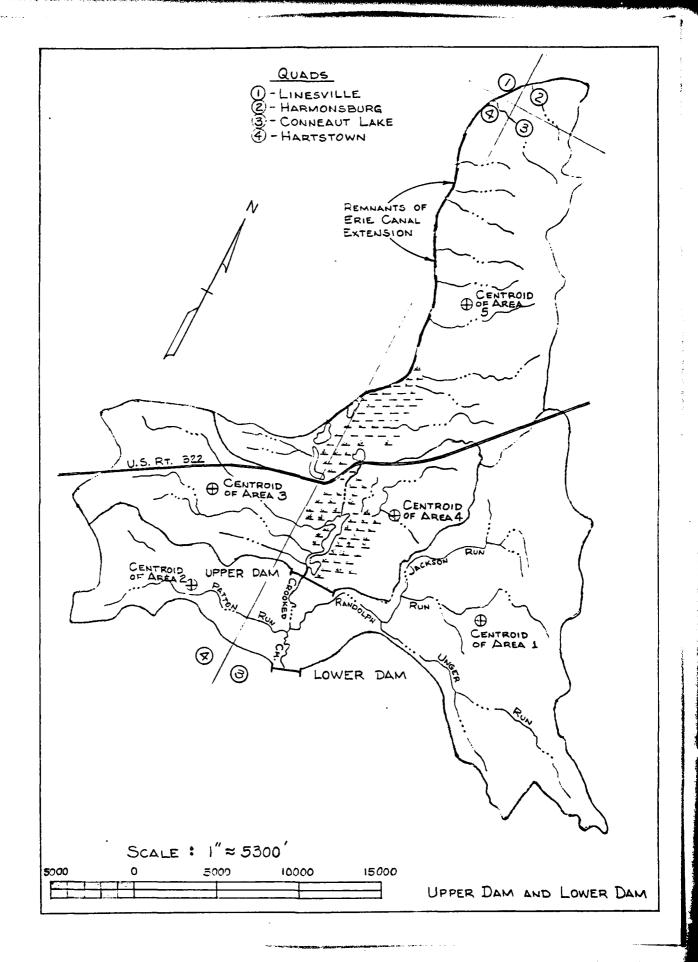
⁽¹⁾ Hydrometeorological Report 33 (Figure 1), U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, 1956.

⁽²⁾ Hydrometeorological Report 33 (Figure 2), U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, 1956.

 $[\]binom{(3)}{\text{Hydrological zone}}$ defined by Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, for determining Snyder's Coefficients $\binom{(C_p \text{ and } C_t)}{p}$.

⁽⁴⁾ Snyder's Coefficients.

 $^{^{(5)}}L$ = Length of longest water course from outlet to basin divide. L_{ca} = Length of water course from outlet to point opposite the centroid of drainage area.



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Subject UPPER & LOWER DAMS S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. HYDRAULIC DATA THE BAKER ENGINEERS WLS Checked by WDL Beaver, Pa. 15009 DRAWAGE AREA (1) DEAINACE AREA = 7.43 SQ. MI. (MEASURED ON CONNEAUT LAKE, PA. QUAD) LONGEST HYDRAULIC PATH TO DAM = 31,800' = 6.02 MI. (MERSUES) FROM EASTERN MEST POINT OF TRAINAGE AREA) DISTANCE FROM CENTRAID TO DAM = 18,600 = 3.52 M. SNYDERS UNIT HYDROGRAPH COEFFICIENTS ZONE NO. 27 Co= 0.40 CT = 2.7 (PLATE 0) Tp = CT (Lx Lca) 0. = 2.7(6.02 × 3.52)0.3 = 6.75 HOURS DEPINACE AREA 2 DRAINAGE ANDA = 236 30, MI. (MEASURED ON CONNEAUT LAKE AND HARTSTOWN, PA, QUADS) LONGEST HYDRAULIC PATH TO DAM = 18,500' = 3,50 MI. (MERSURED FROM WESTERN MOST POINT OF DRAWAGE AREA) DISTANCE FROM CENTROID TO DAM. 10,200'= 1.93 MI. SNYDERS UNIT HYDROCRAPH COEFFICIENTS ZONE NUMBER 27

 $C_p = 0.40$ $C_T = 2.7$ (PLATE 0) $T_p = C_T (L \times L_{CA})^{0.3}$ $= 2.7 (3.50 \times 1.93)^{0.3} = 4.79$ Hours

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Subject UAPER AND LOWER DAMS S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. HYDRAULIC DATA THE BAKER ENGINEERS Checked by WDL WLS Beaver, Pa. 15009 DEALDAGE PREA 3 DRAINAGE AREA : 3.48 SR. MI. (MEASURED ON CONNEAUT LAKE AND HARTSTOWN PA QUADS) LONGEST HYDRAULIC PATH TO DAM = 22,800'= 4.32 MI. (MEASURED FROM WESTERN MOST POINT OF DRAINAGE AREA) DISTANCE FROM CENTROID TO DAM=12,800 = 2.42 MI. SNYDERS UNIT HYDROGRAPH COEFFICIENTS ZOVE NUMBER 27 Co = 0.40 CT = 2.7 (PLATE O) Tp = Cr (L x Lca) 0.3 = 2.7 (4.32 × 2.42) 0.3 = 5.46 Hours

Desinace Area (4)

Desinace Area = 2.09 Sq. mi. (measured on Conversor Lake, Pa. Quad)

Longest Hydrauxic Path to Dam = 15,500' = 2.94 mi. (measured from nerthern most four of Drainace Area)

Distance From Contraid to Dam = 8,100' = 1.53 mi.

Suyders Unit Hydrocean Coefficients

Zone Number 27

Co = 0.40

Cr = 2.7 (Plate 0)

To = Cr (L × Lcd) 0.3

= 2.7 (2.94 × 1.53) 0.3 = 4.24 Hours

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Subject UPPER AND LOWER DAMES.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. HYDPAULIC DATA THE BAKER ENGINEERS Box 280 Computed by WLS Checked by WDC Beaver, Pa. 15009 Drawace Area 5 DEALNAGE AREA = 7.24 30, MI. (MEASURED ON CONVERUT LAKE, HARTSTOWN, HARMONS BURG, & LINESVILLE PA LONGEST HYDRAULIC PATH TO DAM = 30,600 '= 5,80 m (MEASURED ALLING LINE SALENIN) ON QUAD) DISTANCE FAM CENTROID TO DAM - 14,800 = 2,80 mi. SNOERS UNIT HYDRICKIPH COEFFICIENTS ZWE NUMBER 27 Cp = 0.40 CT = 2.7 (PLATE 0) Tp = CT (L x Lea) 0.3 = 2.7 (5.80 × 2.80) = 6.23 HOURS

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

Subject DATA For CULIFIT UIRFR

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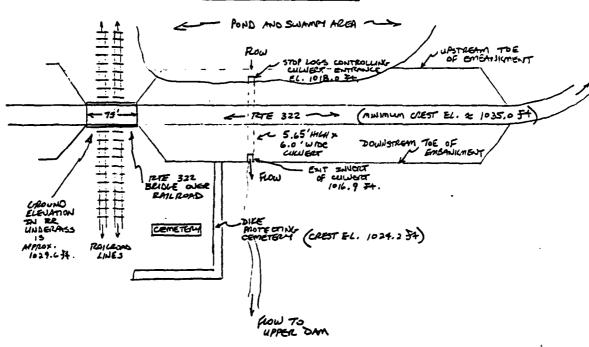
THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280

Beaver, Pa. 15009

Computed by WDC Checked by LAD Date 7-30-80

PLAN VIEW OF CHUNERY (NOT TO SCALE)



STORAGE THORMATION FOR AREA ASSUE RTE. 322

ELEVATION , 54 .	SURFACE AREA , Ac.	
/010.0 /030.0 /030.0	46.1 372.5 535.7	AREAS MEASURED ON USUS QUADS FOR THIS AREA

1

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS SAM DAIN CRUSS SECTION Box 280 Checked by Beaver, Pa. 15009 TOP OF DAM PROFILE Minimum Crest EL= 1024.0 Ff.7 1030 ELEVATION (Ft.) 1020 t spiceway crest, el. 1019.4 FL SMILWAY CREST, EL. 1019.4 好. 1010 4+00. 6+00 12+00 16+00 20+00 STATION (Ft.) CROSS SECTION AT STA. 11 +02 - El. 1024.4 Ft. Average Slope 3H:1V7 Intake Riser -1020 - Arerage Slope 3 H: IV ELEVATION (Ft.) 1010 El. 1005.2 Ft. 1000 1+20 0140 -0+80 1+60 STATION (F+.)

4

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UPOFE DAM MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS TOP OF DAM DEAFILE _ Sheet No. _ <u>8</u> of _ 23 Drawing No. _ Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 EMBANKMENT AT OUTLET WOLKS 1024.0 FA

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MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

DRAINAGE AREA = 16.5 Sq. Mi.

RUNOFF CURVE NO. = 79 (Antecedent Moisture Condition II)

STORM DURATION = 6 Hours

TIME OF CONCENTRATION = 3.14 Hours

Hydrografii	RAINFALL in.	FUMOFF in.	DISCHARGE cfs
Emergency Spillway	8.2	7.36	8,670.
Freeboard	16.4	/3.6	21,550.

NOTE: The above information was taken from the SCS Design Report for Pa. 487. Information concerning the origin of this data is also contained in the design report.

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Subject <u>LOVIER COM</u>

S.O. No.

OUTLET WOFKS FROM Sheet No. 10 of 23

FRILL WALL DISCURRED FROM Drawing No.

Computed by <u>LAD</u> Checked by Date 7/30/30

STAGE Ft. M.S.L.	COMBINED DISCHARGE CFS
1014.0	0
1016.5	19.
1017.0	72.
1017.5	133.
1018.0	202.
1018.5	210.
1019.0	216.
1019.3	220.
1021-06	4,020.
1021.95	7,938.
1022.7	11,483.
1023.34	15,545.
1024.44	23,329.

NOTE: The above information was taken from the SCS Design Report for Pa. 487. Information concerning the origin of this data is also contained in the design report.

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009
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 ZOWER
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 S.O. No.

 STAGE
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 Sheet No.
 11 of 23

 INFORMATION
 Drawing No.

 Computed by
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STAGE F÷. M.S.L	STORAGE Acre-Ft.
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1011 -	190.
1012.	380.
1013.	600.
1014.	850.
10 16.	1570.
1018.	2750.
1020.	4270.
1022.	5930.
1025.	<i>0750</i> .

NOTE: The above information was taken from the SCS Design Report for PA 487.

Information concerning the origin of this data is also contained in the design report.

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

| THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Subject UPPER PINE LOWER DENS S.O. No.

MOUTE 322 CULVERT Sheet No. 12 of 23

Drawing No.

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

THE WAR THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

Weir Flow $Q = CLH^{3/2}$ Crest = El. 1018.0 $= 13.2 H^{3/2}$ El. 1019.0 $Q_{1.0} = 13.2 cfs$ El. 1021.0 $Q_{3.c} = 68.59 cfs$ El. 1023.0 $Q_{5.c} = 147.58 cfs$

C= 3.3 . L= 4 Ft. H= 1.0,3.0,5.0 Ft.

Pipe Flow $Q = A \sqrt{\frac{20 \text{ H}}{E \text{ K}_L}}$ $= 33.6 \sqrt{\frac{64.4}{2} \times \text{H}}$ $= 190.66 \sqrt{\text{H}}$ El. 1024. $Q_{6.0} = 467.03 \text{ cfs}$ El. 1028. $Q_{10.0} = 602.93 \text{ cfs}$ El. 1033. $Q_{15.0} = 738.44 \text{ cfs}$

E1. 1038.

920.0 = 852.67 cfs

£K₁ = 2.0 g = 32.2 H = 6.0,10.0, 15.0, \$20.0 FT. A = 5.6 × 6.0 = 33.6 Sg.Ft.

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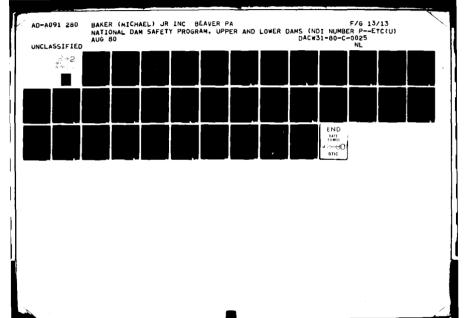
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П

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFLIY ANALYSIS

LOWER DAM											Page	. 23	of	23	
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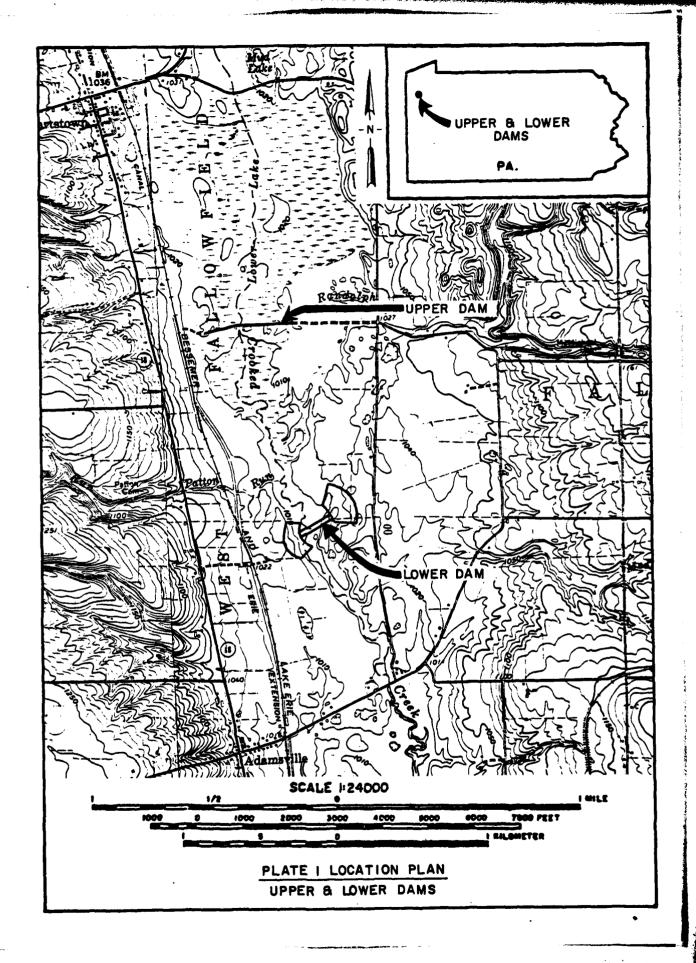


APPENDIX E

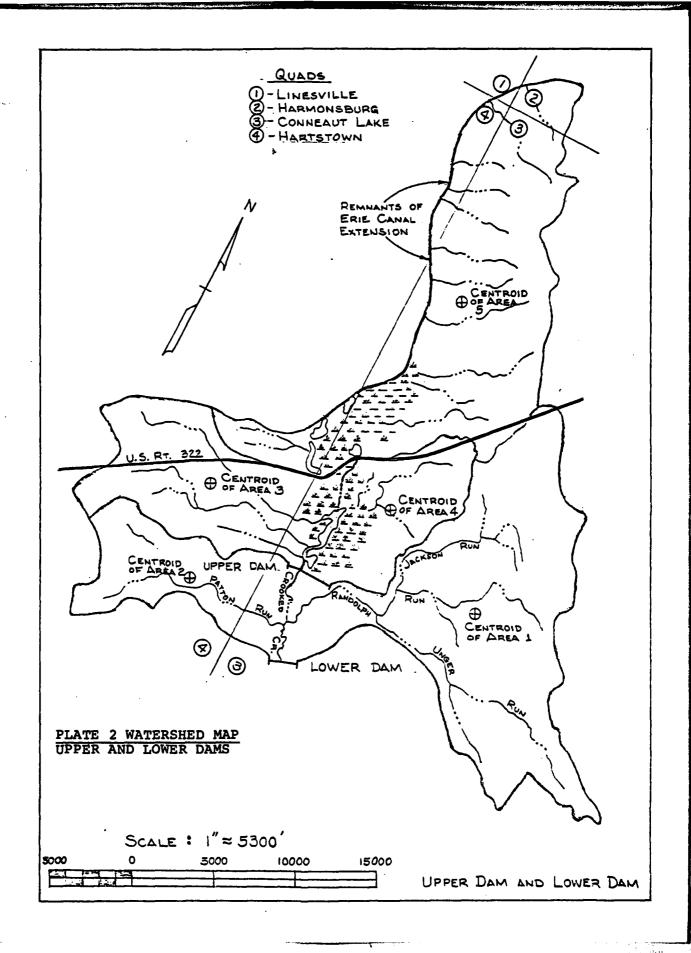
PLATES

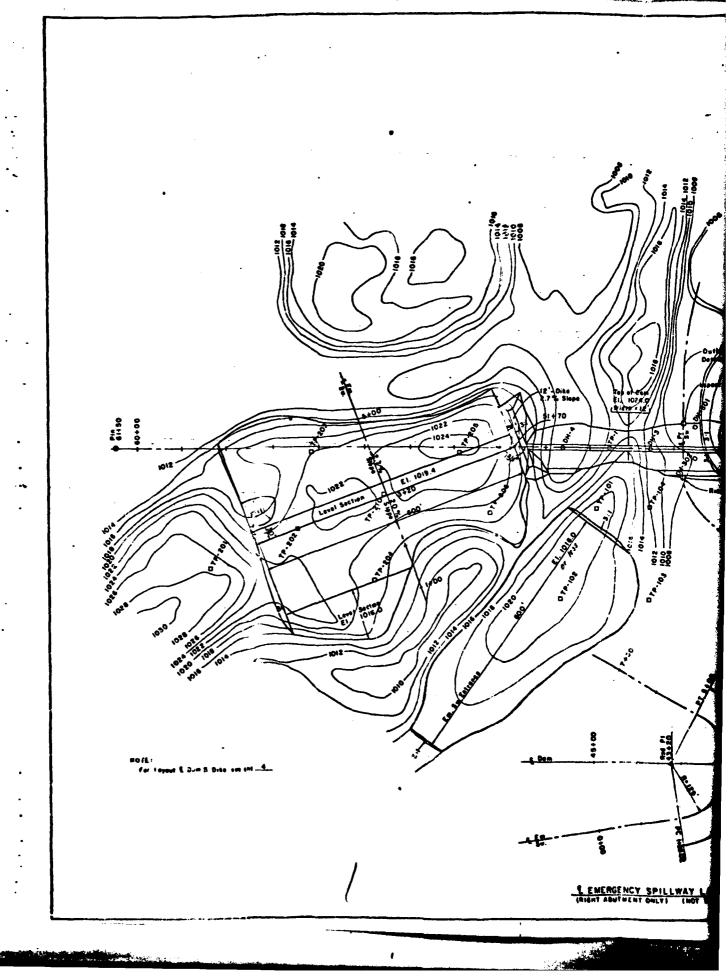
CONTENTS

- Plate 1 Location Plan
- Plate 2 Watershed Map
- Plate 3 Plan of Structural Works (Lower Dam)
- Plate 4 Fill Placement (Lower Dam)
- Plate 5 Profile along Centerline of Dam (Lower Dam)
- Plate 6 Principal Spillway (Lower Dam)
- Plate 7 Riser Structural Details (Lower Dam)
- Plate 8 Impact Basin Details (Lower Dam)
- Plate 9 Plan of Structural Works (Upper Dam)
- Plate 10 Fill Placement (Upper Dam)
- Plate 11 Profile along Centerline of Dam (Upper Dam)
- Plate 12 Drainage (Lower Dam)
- Plate 13 Principal Spillway (Upper Dam)
- Plate 14 Riser Structural Details (Upper Dam)
- Plate 15 Impact Basin Details (Upper Dam)
- Plate 16 Cemetery Protection (Dike)



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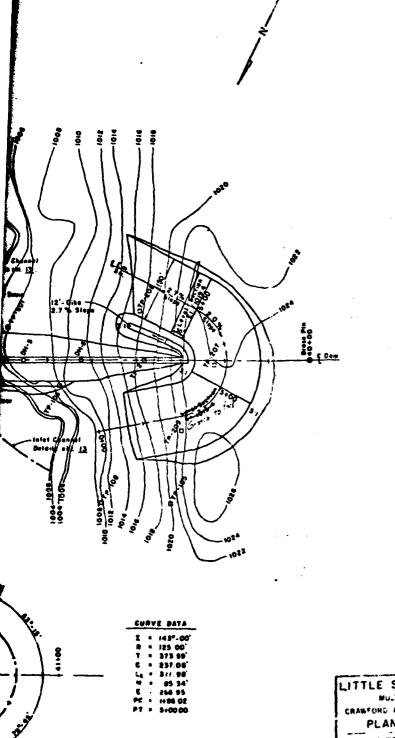


PLATE 3 AS BUILT PLANS

0 50 00 200 FEE"

CRAWFORD AND MERCER COUNTY ES, PENSON VANDERS OF STRUCTURAL WOMENS

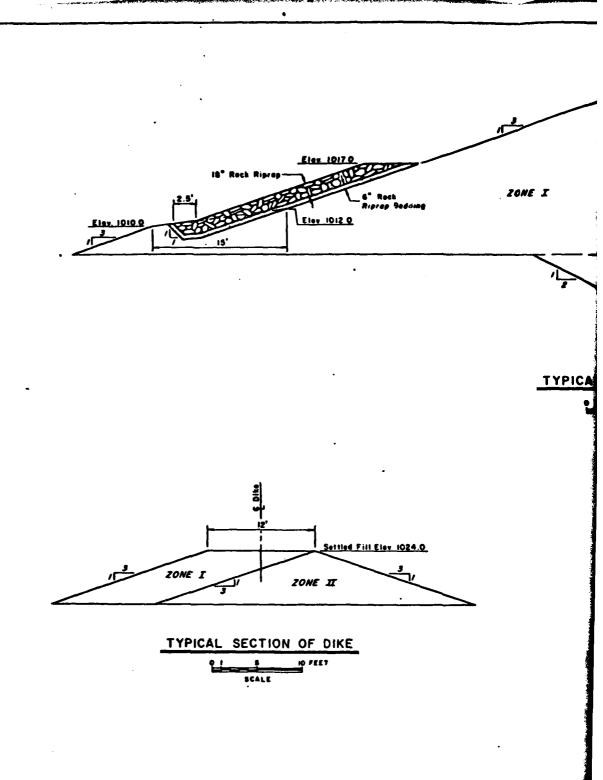
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURY,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

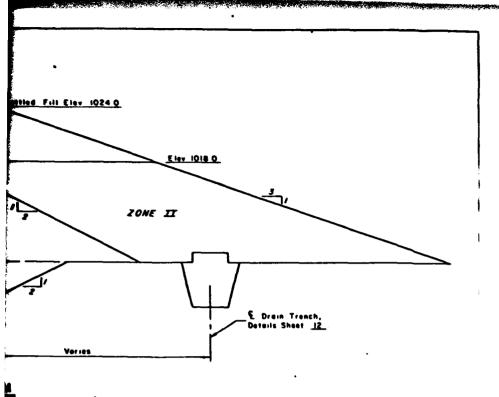
PLAN OF STRUCTURAL WOMENS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURY,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

PART STALTER

12-7
12-7
13-1 PA-48-4-F





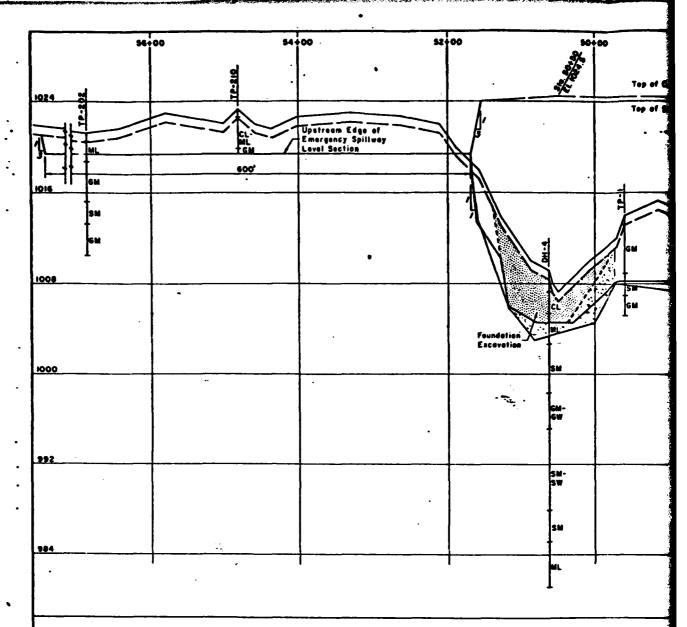
SELECTIVE	MATFRIAL .	MAX	MAX. U	REO'D 12		COMPACTION (3
PL ACEMENT		SIZE	LIFT	CONTENT	CLASS	DEFINITION
ZONE I	Material as represented by TP-206, depth 10' to 50', classified as ML.	6"	9*	Optimum -2% to +2%	A	95% Mex density by ASTM D-698, Method "A"
ZOME II	Material as represented by TP-208, depth 1 I' to 8 0', classified as SM.	6*	12"	Optimum te = 3% +2%	٨	95% Mex density by ASTM D-698, Method "A".
ZOME III	Material as represented by TP-204, depth to 10 5', classified as CL	6.	9.	Optimum -2% to +2%	٨	95% Max density by ASTM D-698, Method "A".

- U Meximum permissible lift thickness before compaction
- Water centent of fill matrix at time of compection Variation from water centent shown may be approved by the Engineer.
- B For typical compaction curves, see sheet 43.

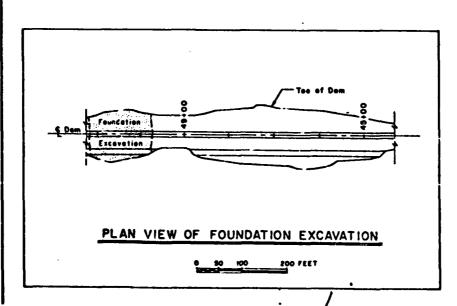
PLATE 4 AS BUILT PLANS

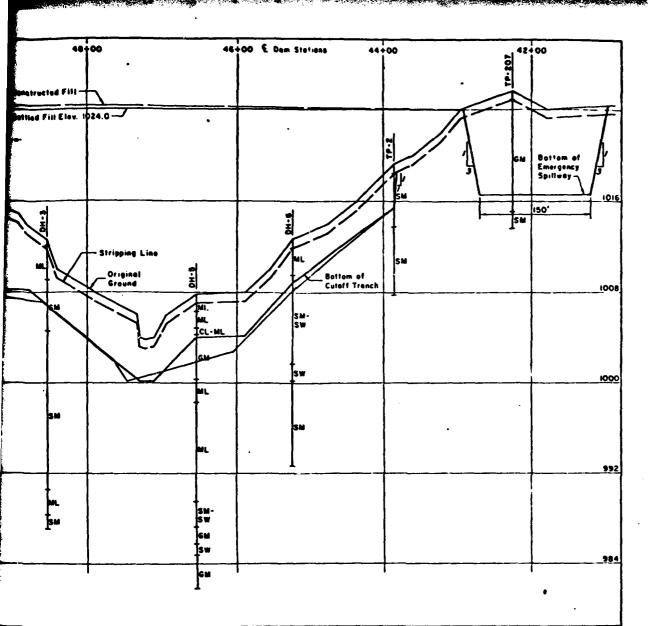
LITTLE SHENANGO RIVER WATERSHED MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-487A LHAWFORD AND MENCER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA FILL PLACEMENT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



PROFILE ALONG C





CENTERLINE OF DAM

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. For logs of drill holes and test pits see sheets 40 thru 42
- 2. & Dem . & Cuteff tranch

PLATE 5 AS BUILT FLANS

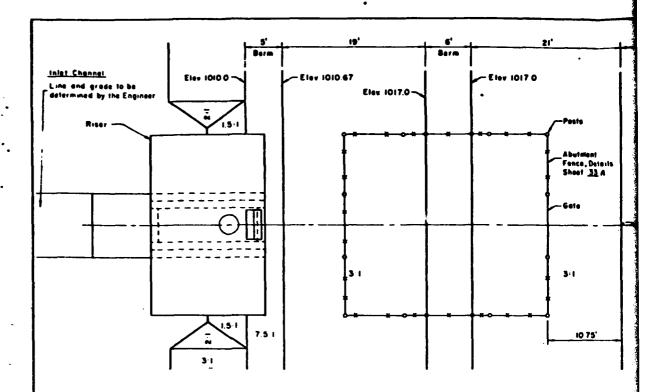
Stripping line foundation exceverion time

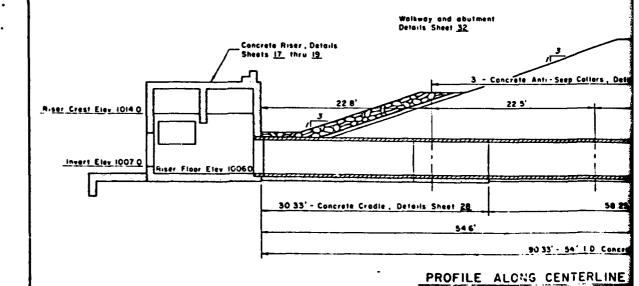
MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-487A
CRAWFORD AND WERCER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
PROFILE ALONG & DAM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

THE PROFILE ALONG & THE PROFILE AL

LITTLE SHENANGO RIVER WATERSHED





CONSTRUCTION NOTES

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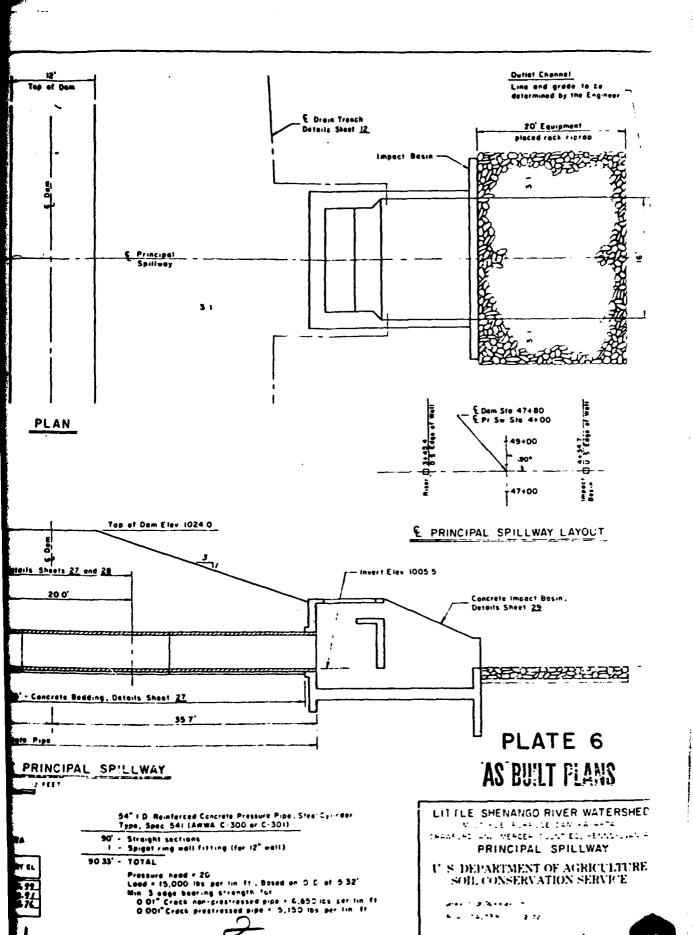
- f Outlet end of 54° pipe (spigot end) to be finished so that no metal is exposed
- 2 Pipe leyout data will be furn shed by the Engineer
- 3 Layout shown is for 20 conduit sections If other sections ere used, quantities and some dimensions will change

AS BUILT 54" I D PIPE JOINT DATA

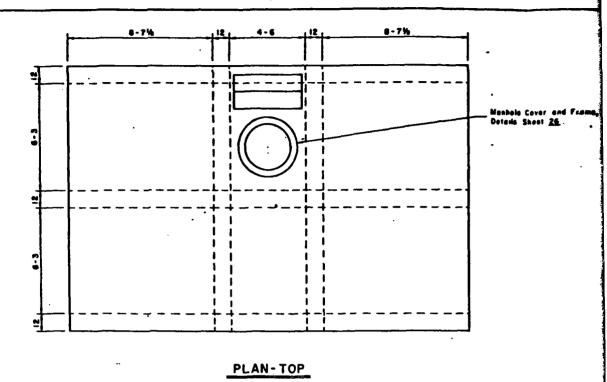
JOINT	DIST FROM RISER WALL	INVERT EL				
J-/	0.33	1004.00				
1.8	_20.53	1006.00				
J.3	30.33	1005.18				
. J.Y	50-33	1005 88				
J-5	70.33	1005.72				
atht.	20-33	100550				
L	1	i				

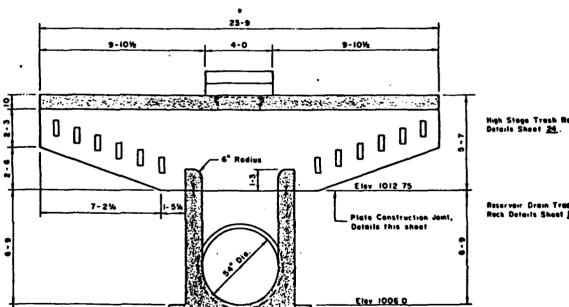
AS BUILT COLLAR DA FOR 54" I D PIPE

COLL AR	DIST FROM RISER WALL	mve
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[#]	75.3	40
_ #	لىدۇ .	10
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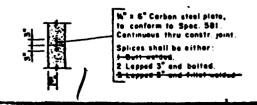
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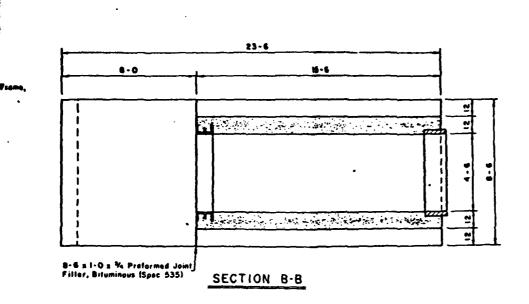


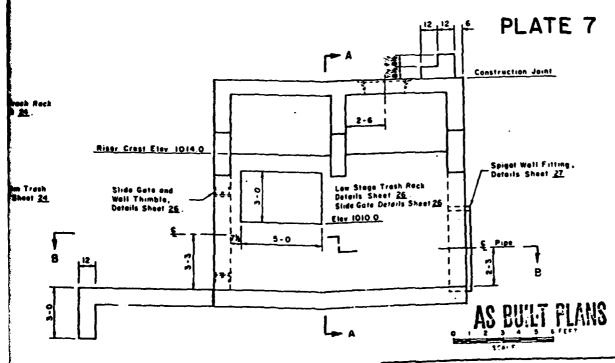


SECTION A-A

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SIDE ELEVATION

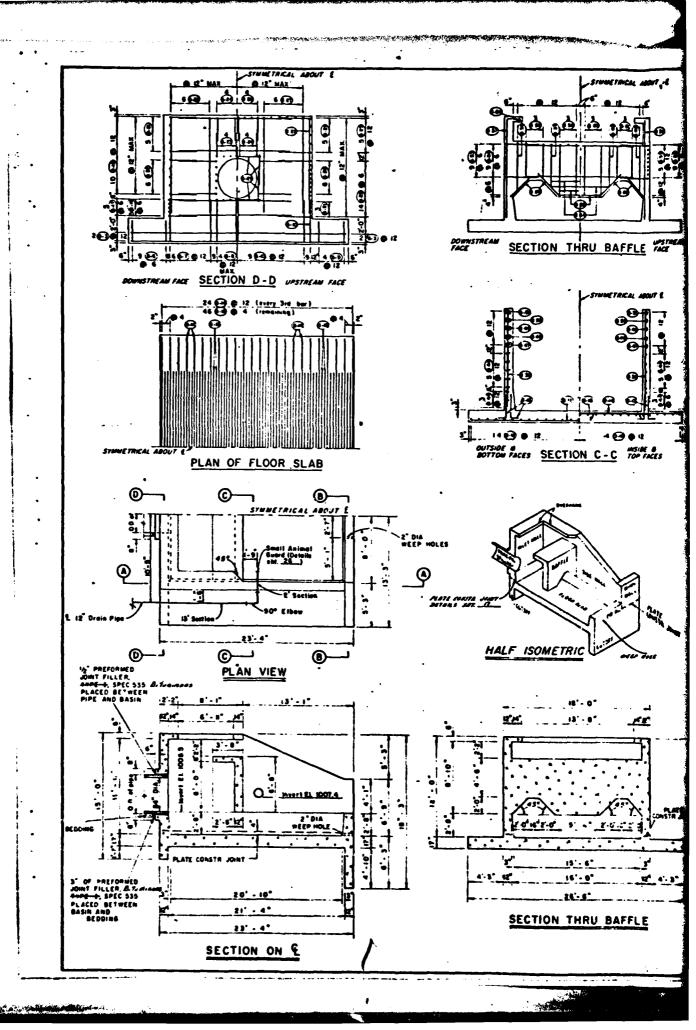
NOTES

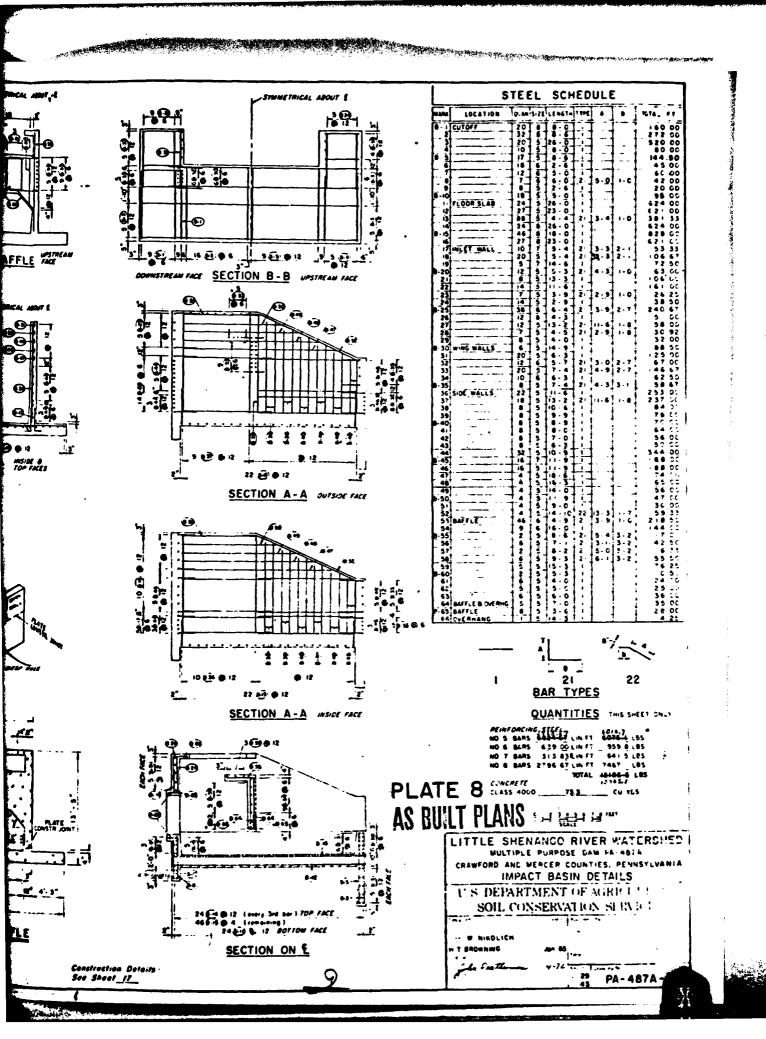
- 1. Portland Coment type I-A or I with an dir-entraining admissure shall be used
- 2. Thickness of concrete over reinforcing steel shall be 2° m formed surfaces and 3° in unformed surfaces unless noted otherwise
- 3 AH espased edges of concrete to have a 1" chamfer

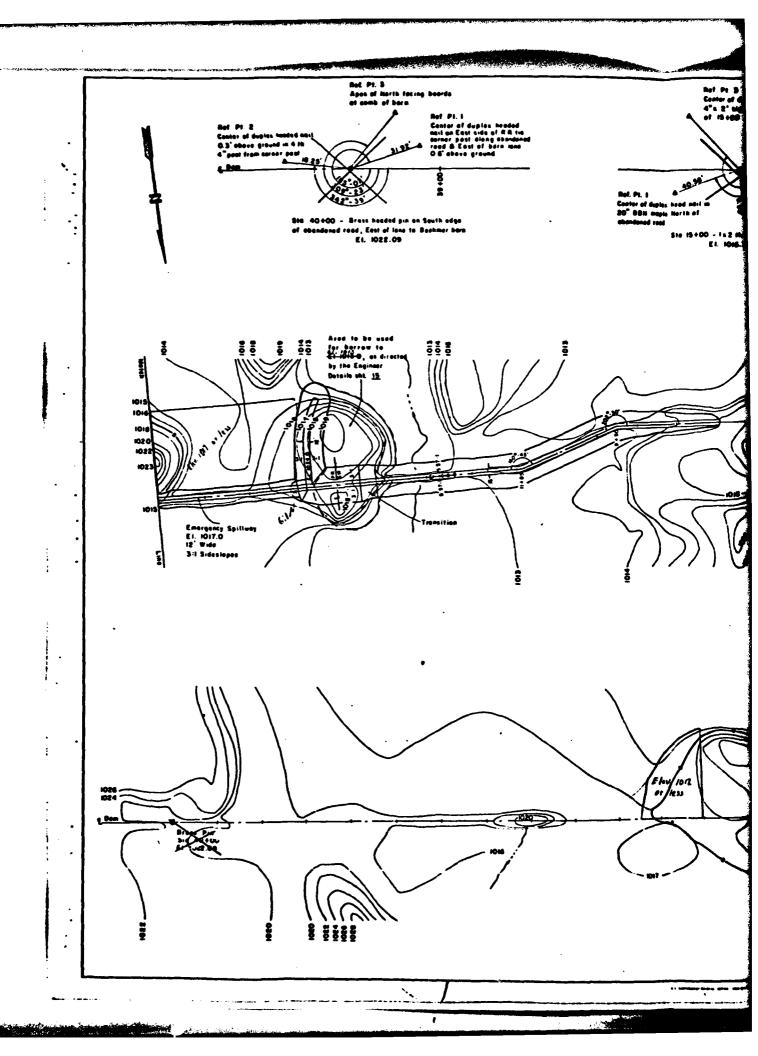
LITTLE SHENANGO RIVER WATERSHED MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-487A CRAWFORD AND MERCER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA RISER STRUCTURAL DETAILS

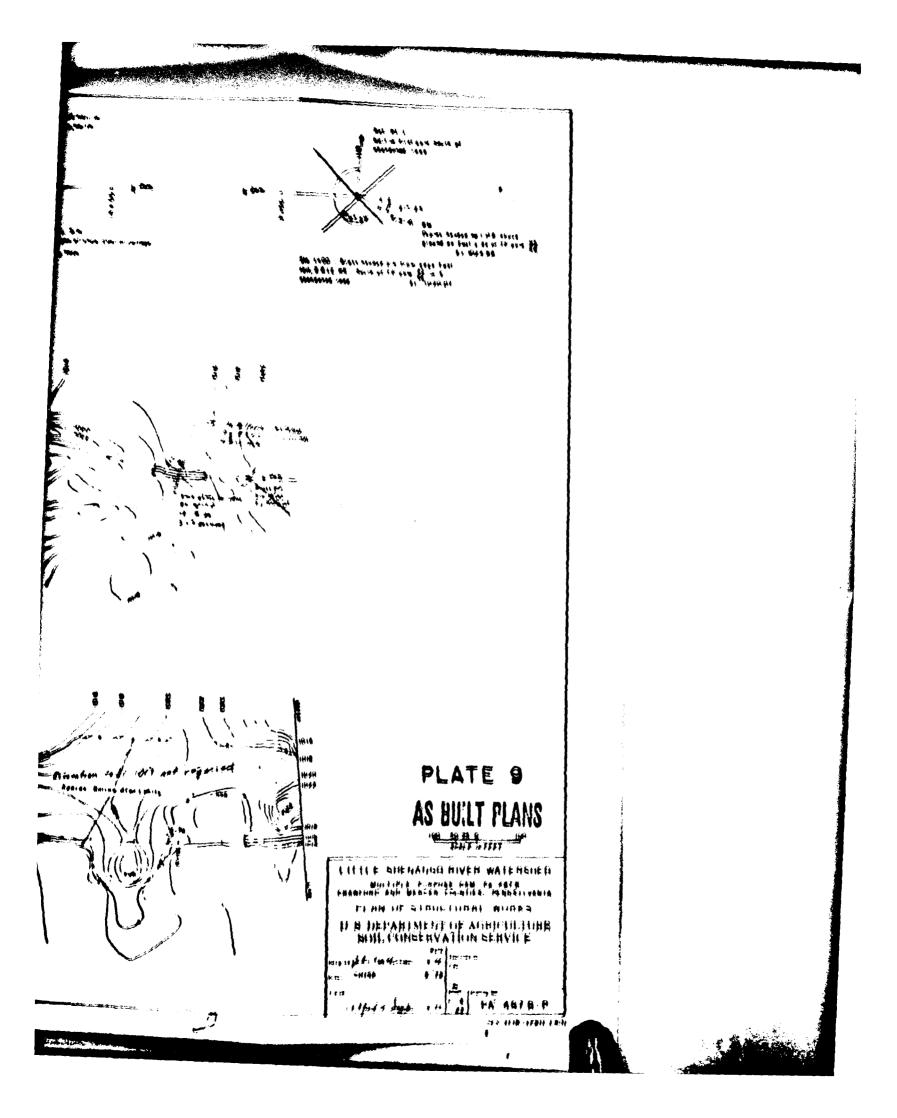
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

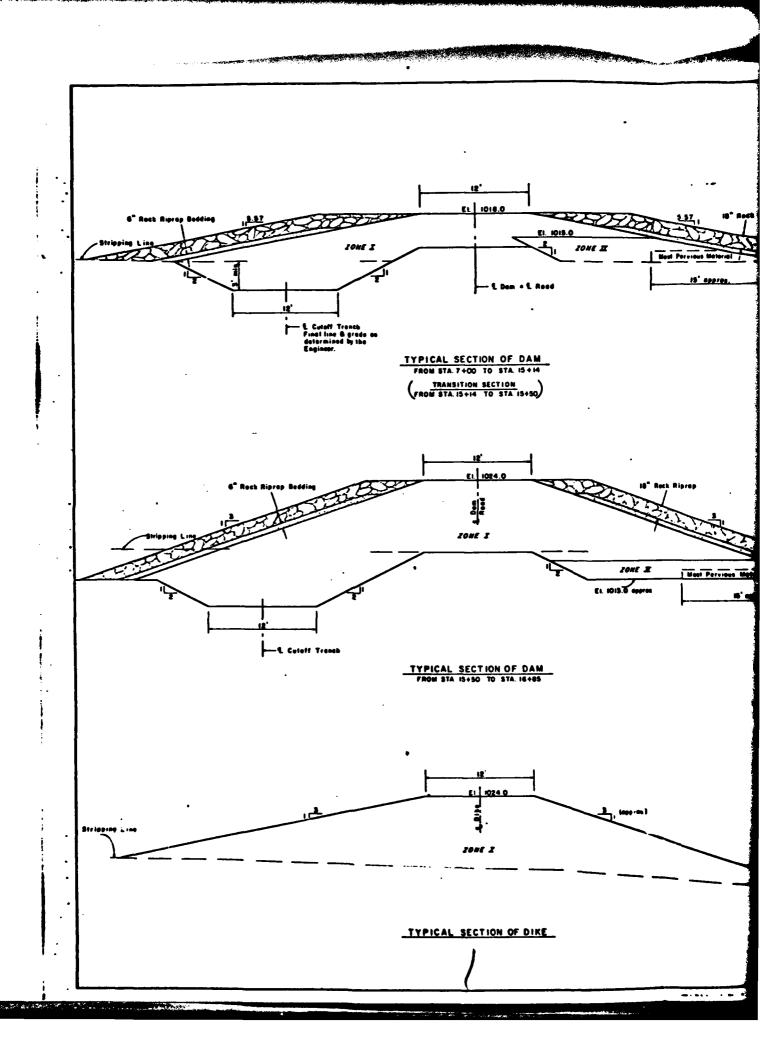
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P++4 =1	A STALTER	e-72.	100
	R & STALTER	3-72	
			Lin.









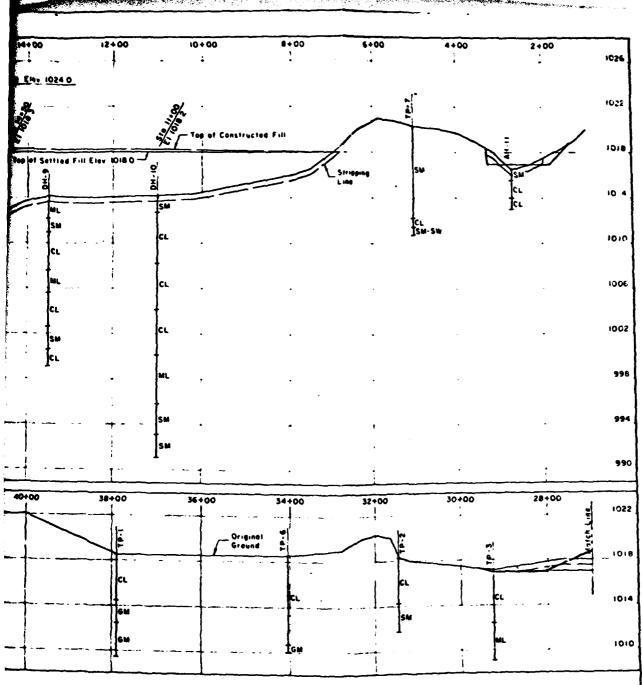


SELECTIVE		MAX.	MAX.	REO'D LE	COMPACTION	
PL ACEMENT		SIZE	LIFT		CLASS	DEFINITION
1	Metarial de represented by TP-5, depth 05' to 78 Classified on CL	•	•	Optimus + 4%	A	95 % max density by ASTM 0-698 Method "A"
П	Material as represented by TP-7, depth L2'to 8 O' Classified as SM	•	•.	Optimum ± 3%	A	95 % max density, by ASTM D-698 Method "A"

- Maximum parmissible lift thickness before compaction
- Water centest of full matrix at time of compaction. Variation from water content shown may be approved by the Engineer
- For typical compection curres see sht 43

PLATE 10 AS BUILT PLANS

LITTLE SHENANGO RIVER WATERSHED MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-4878 CRASFORD NIC WERCER COUNTIES, FENNSYLVANIA FILL PLACEMENT U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE CRISE PA-487 B-P



PROFILE ALONG CENTERLINE OF DAM

PLATE II

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

For logs of drill holes and test pits see sheets 40 thru 42

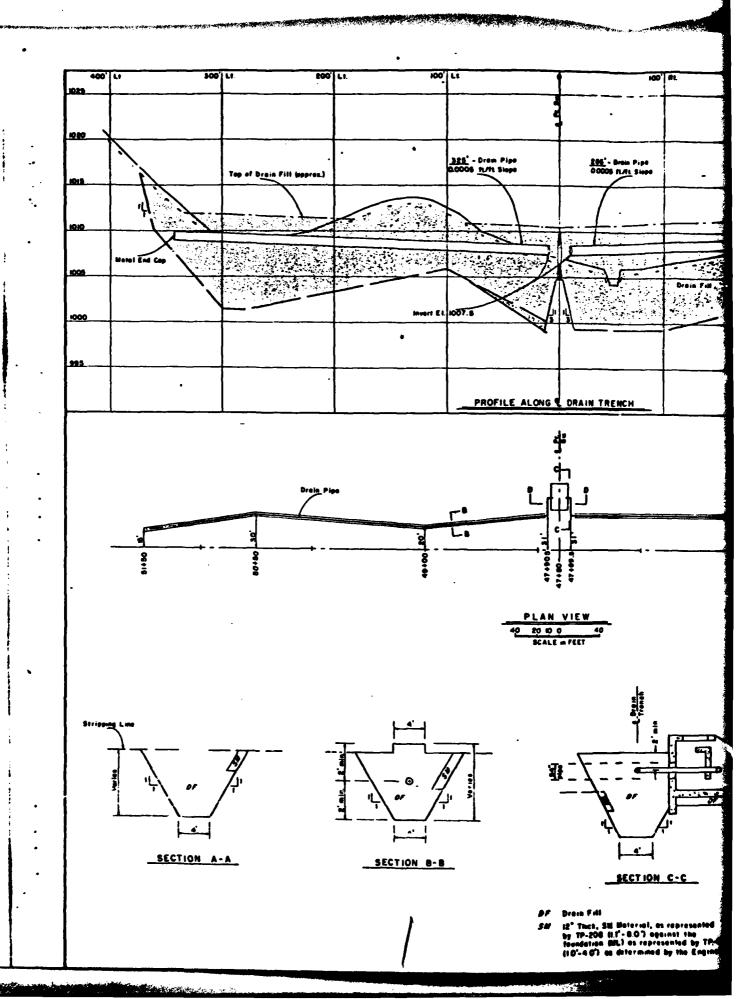
LITTLE SHENANGO RIVER WATERSHED MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PHONGID CRAWFORD AND MERCEP COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA PROFILE ALONG & DAM

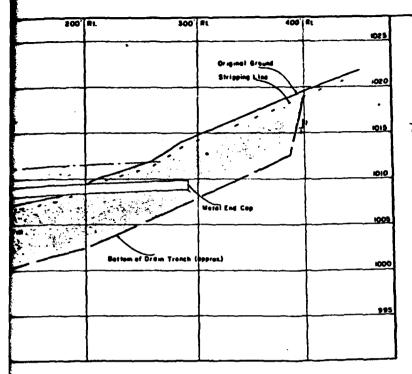
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

2-72 R A STALTER

PA-4878-P

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QUANTITY SUMMARY

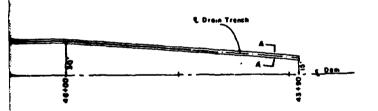
- 2" Sections - 13' Sections - 90" Elbows (1'-4"x ('-4") - Wetpl End Cops - Small Animal Guards (see shi <u>26</u>-)

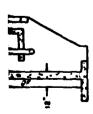
651'-8" - Total

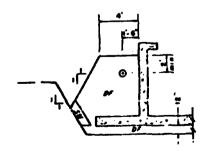
GRADATION LIMITS

SEIVE NO	% PASSING (Bosed on dry meight)
3°	100
2.	74 - 100
1-1/5	58 - 100
•	42 - 98
3/4	33 - 05
1/2	23 - 68
3/8	17 - 56
Po 4	6 - 30
	0 - 14
PH 10	0 - 10
ee 200	4.3

All drain pipe shall be Asbestos Cement, Pressure, Perforated, 12" Dia (Spec 545)







SECTION D-D

PLATE 12 AS BUILT PLANS

FITTLE CHEMINGO BINER WATERSHED MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-487A CRAWFORD AND MERCER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA

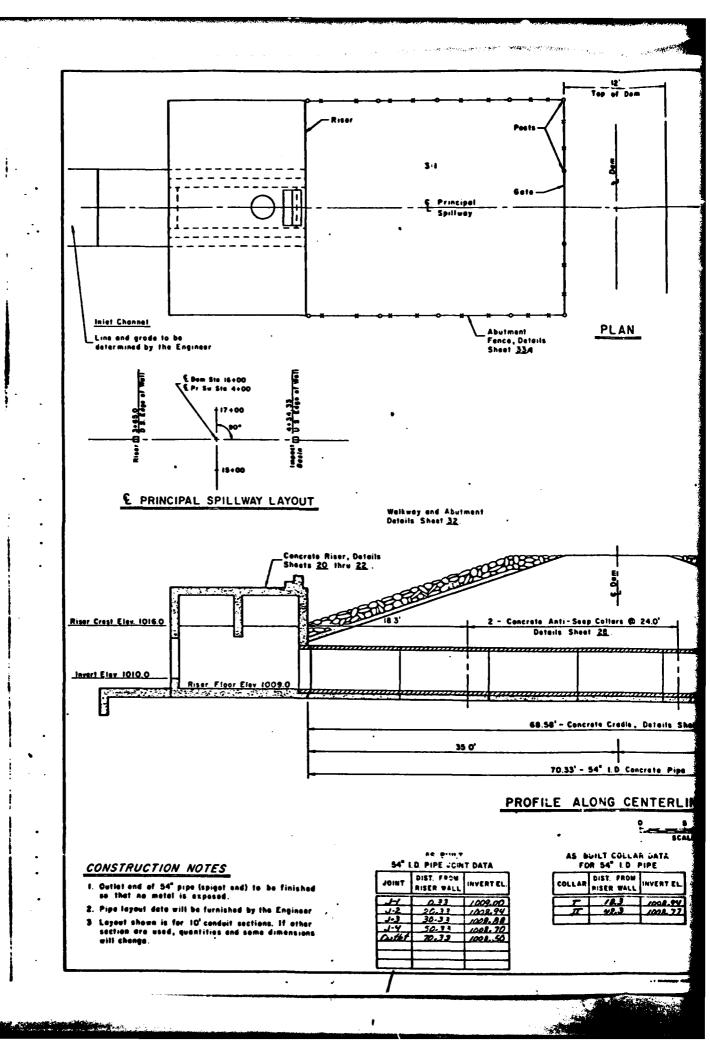
DRAINAGE

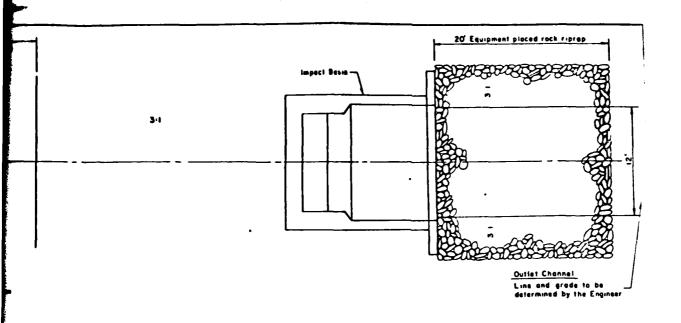
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CRISE

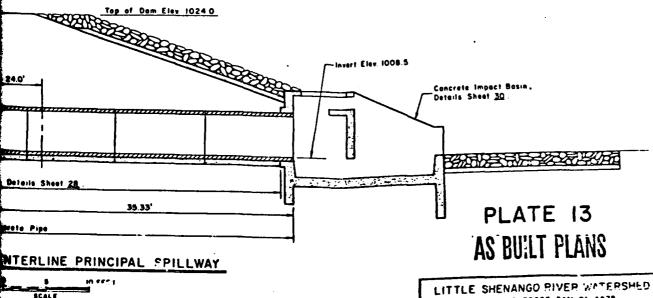
1, 2, 8 - 12 PA-487A-P







A Paris



SCALE

SCALE

SAT I D Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Stee: Cylinder
Type, Spec 541 (AWWA C-300 or C-301)

WYERT EL

70' - Streight sections
1 - Spiget ring well fitting (for 12" well)

4024.77

70.33' - TOTAL

Pressure head * 20'
Lead * 15,000 lbs. per lin fr., Based on 0 D of 5.32'
Mm. 3 edge bearing strength

9.01" Creck non-prestressed pipe * 6,850 lbs per lin ft.

9.001" Creck prestressed pipe * 5,150 lbs per lin. ft.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

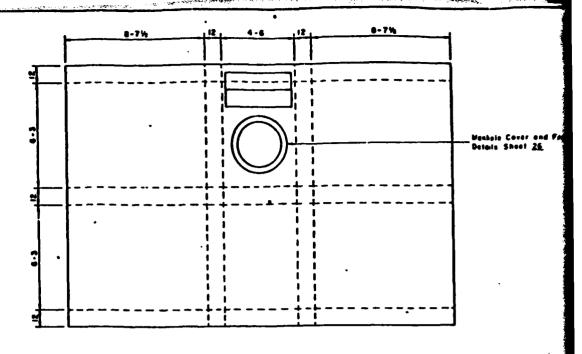
MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-4878 EGDP AND MERGER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA

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SUIL CONSERVA- Book for Constants 4-22. Door R A STALTER 2-72.		I by
Serger Parties 2-72	14	
Drawn N. H. Stranging W. P. C.	100	
man mulified a Lunder 4-72	- 14	PA-487B-P
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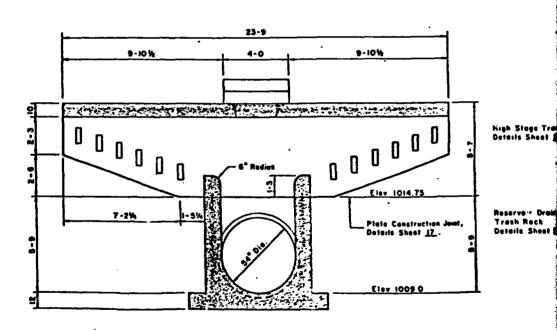
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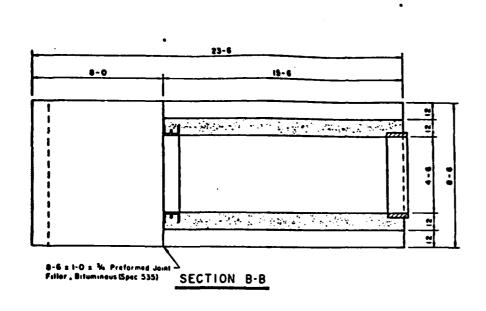
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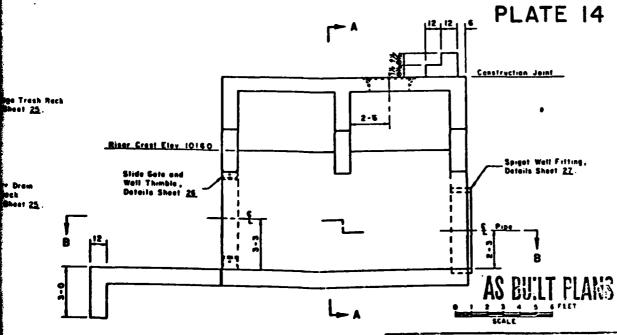
PLAN-TOP



SECTION A-A



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SIDE ELEVATION

NOTES

n n

- 1. Pertiand Cament type I-A or I with an air-entraining admirature shall be used.
- 2. Thickness of concrete over reinforcing steel shell on 2° in formed surfaces and 3° in untermed surfaces unlast metal otherwise
- 3. All exposed edges of concrete to here a la chemier unless otherwise noted.
- 4. Bar dimensions are not to not of her

LITTLE SHENANGO RIVER WATERSHED

MULTIPLE PURPOSE DAM PA-4878

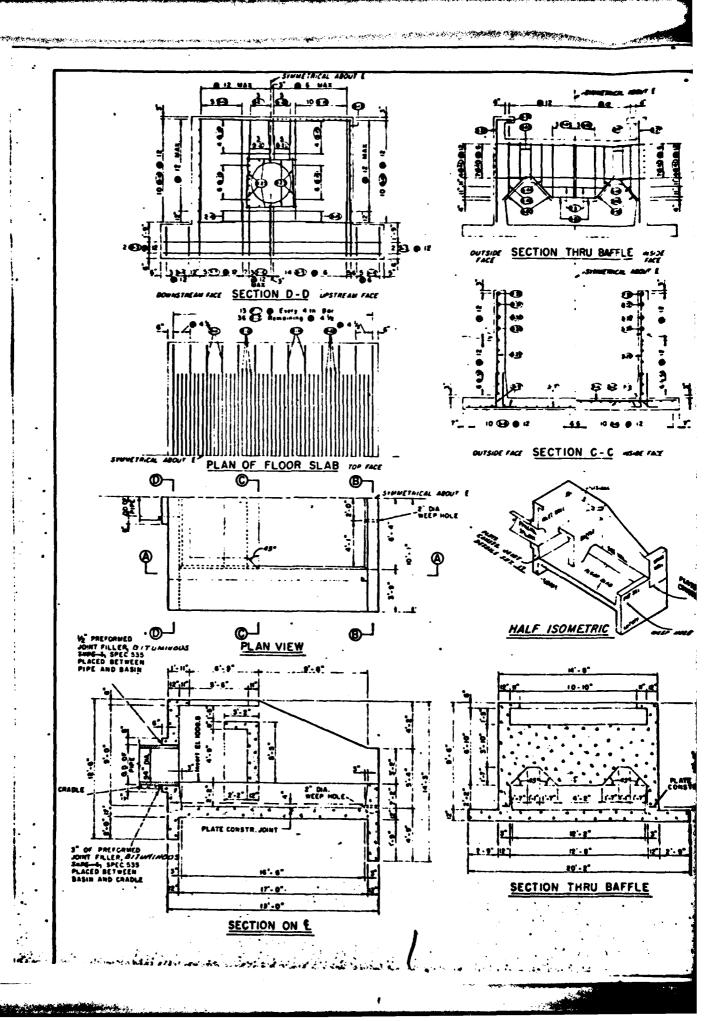
CRAWFORD AND MEPCER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA

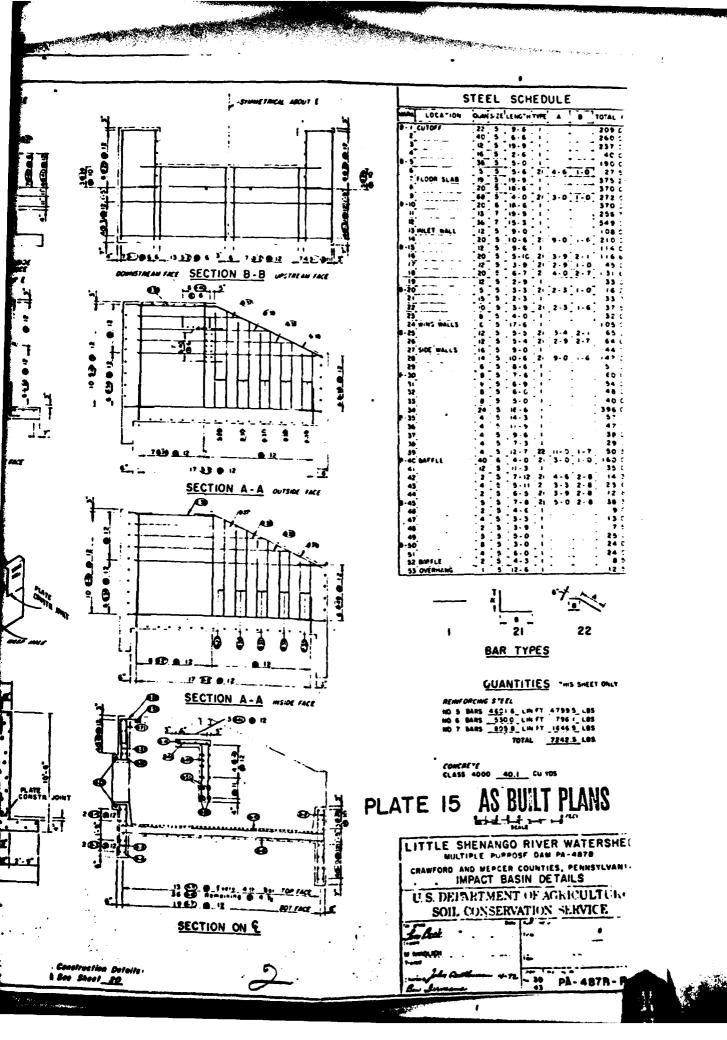
RISER STRUCTURAL DETAILS

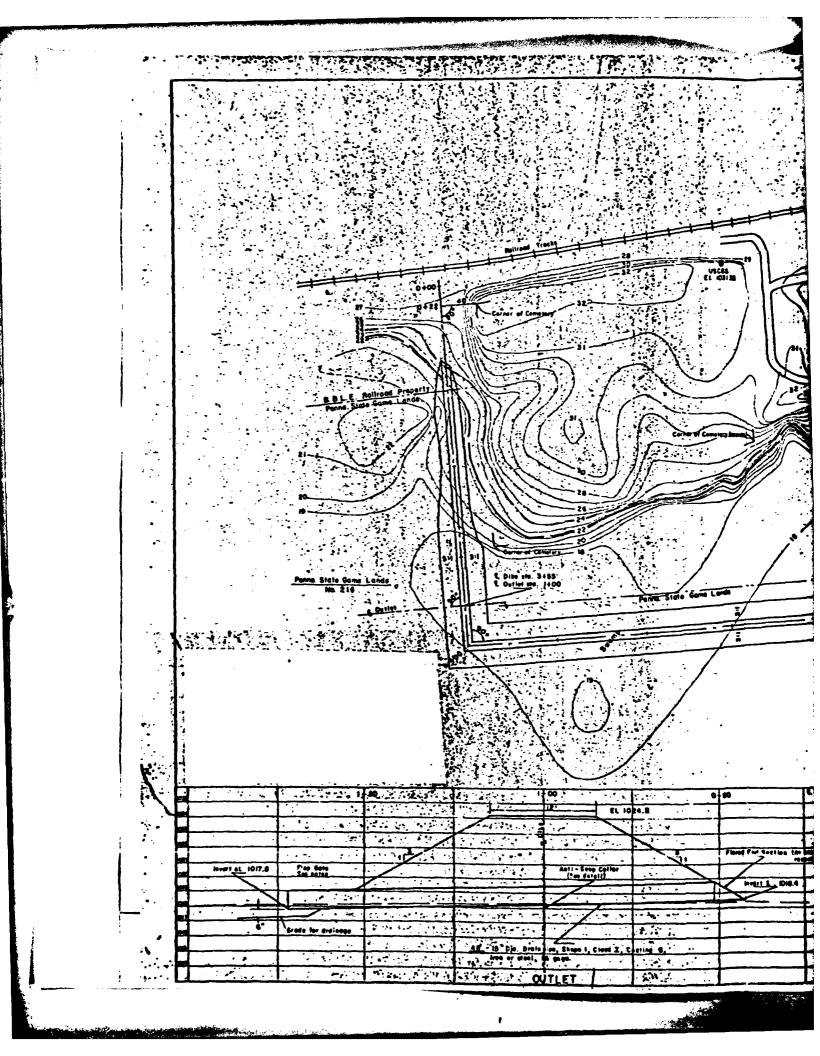
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

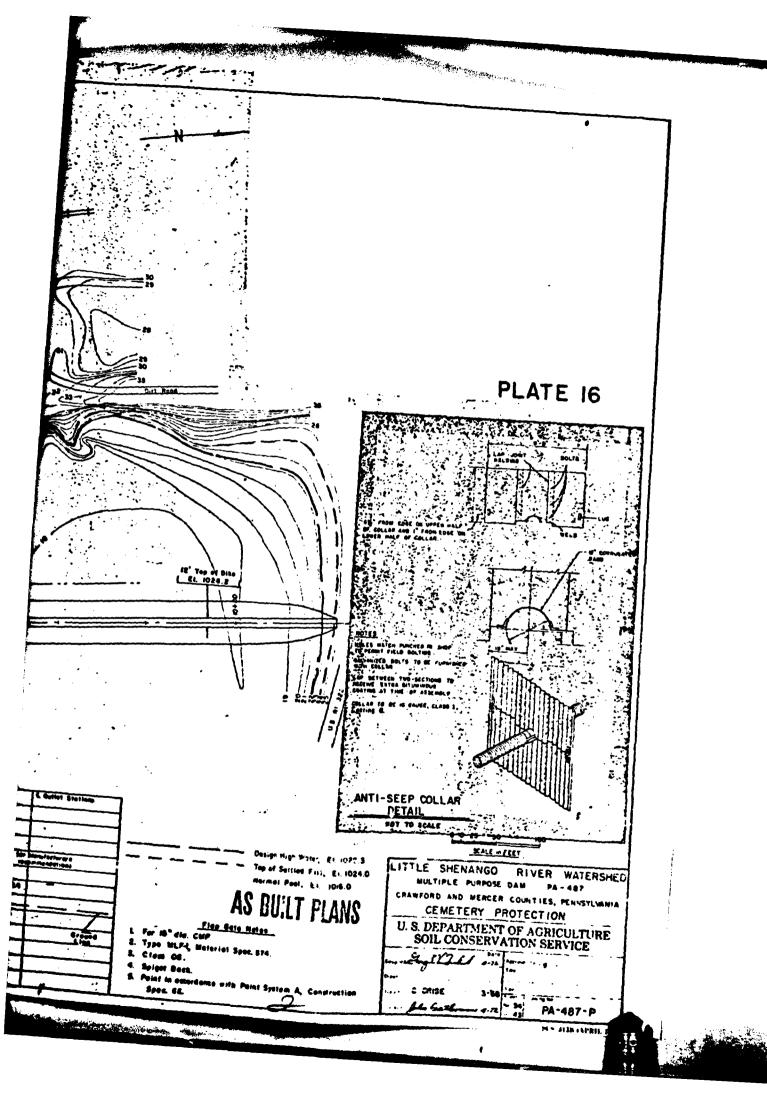
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MP UM (APRIL I









APPENDIX F

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

UPPER AND LOWER DAMS NDI No. PA 00389, PennDER No. 20-55, SCS Nos. 487A and B

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

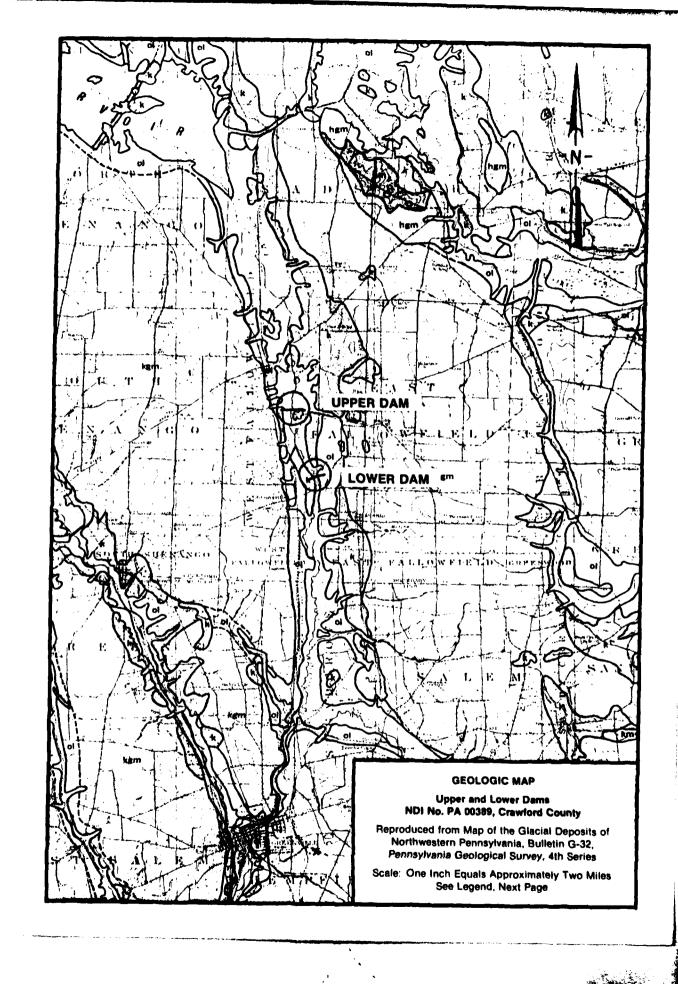
Both Upper and Lower Dams are located in a glaciated area of the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province. Thick deposits of outwash and kame terraces are located beneath both dams. Old well logs indicate a depth to bedrock as great as 275 feet. The actual depth to bedrock below the dams was not determined during the exploration program.

Lower Dam (SCS No. PA 487A) is underlain by silty sand and gravel (GM, GM-GW, and SM) deposited by the Illinoian and Wisconsin ice advances. During minor advances and retreats of the glaciers, streams rapidly eroded and deposited this material forming terraces (kame) and other thinly stratified deposits of sand and gravel. As the glacier retreated for the last time, it left traces of the Kent ground moraine, composed of a thin (2 feet to 8 feet) layer of sandy silts (ML to SM) on the left abutment. Firm, non-cohesive sands and gravels are located on the right abutment. Near the center of the floodplain is a nine foot thick deposit of silt (ML). With the exception of the cut-off trench, the foundation of the dam was placed on this deposit.

Upper Dam (SCS No. PA 487B) is approximately one mile upstream from the Lower Dam and the general geology is the same as that discussed above except that Upper Dam is situated on recent alluvial material up to 20 feet deep and on a wider floodplain.

Bedrock units underlying the glacial deposits are members of the Pocono Group, Mississippian System. This group consists primarily of sandstone and shale.

The map on the following page shows the approximate limits of the surficial glacial deposits at the dam sites.



LEGEND						
			km	Kent end moraine Till (sandy loam)		
E E		Kent Till		Findley Lake recessional moraine Till (loam)		
T 0 C E	0 C E		kemi .	Clymer recessional moraine Till (loam)		
PLEIS			kgm	ground moraine Till (loam becoming and, loam toward the cast and southeast)		
	z	Inner phase		ground (?) moraine		
	ILLINOIAN	Outer phase	io	ground moraine (?)		
	OR WISCONSIN	Undifferentiated members of units above	k	kames, kame terraces, kame moraines, and eskers		
	ILLINOIAN OR	Undifferentiated members of units above	ol	outwash (valley trains), river terraces, lake deposits including beaches of former high levels of Lake Erie		
RECENT OR PRE. PLEISTOCENE		Undifferentiated		stream alluvium and bedrock		

.*